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Yule Trees Given Away; U. S. Cruiser Launched; Casey to Govern Bengal

The World's Day—December 24, 1943

Boston: Many Holiday Trees Go to Public Dumps

Christmas trees were being handed out free in Greater Boston today, or lugged off to public dumps as bottom dropped out of prices and carloads went begging. [Page 2.]

Shortly after the New England War Labor Board announced today its refusal to consider its previous denial of a seven-cents-an-hour wage increase to bus operators of the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Company, union representatives announced 250 drivers would go on strike tomorrow at 5 a. m.

Christmas Eve will be ushered in by the lighting of the municipal Christmas tree on Boston Common at 5 p. m., and the ringing of chimes from the churches. [Page 2.]

Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman of the Metropolitan District Commission today proposed for postwar construction a new, central office building for the M. D. C. on the Cambridge side of the Charles River, close to Cottage Farm Bridge. He figured it would cost far less than the present $750,000 headquarters of the commission.

An emergency coal depot has been set up by the City of Boston at 996 Massachusetts Avenue where, during the next two days, coal will be distributed in 25-pound bag lots at a nominal price, to those who have run out. The depot will be open 24 hours a day.

In Europe: Casey Named Governor of Bengal

Richard G. Casey, former member of the Australian Government, who has been British Minister of State in the Middle East, has been appointed Governor of Bengal, India.

Captured American and British airmen will be tried as "war criminals," in reprisal for the Kharkov trials, the Berlin Radio warns again, stating that "in public trial the British and American pilots will be able to state what their orders were and in what manner they carried them out."

Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, told Germans in a Christmas Eve speech that "we still have our hopes for a victorious future," and that the coming test of arms in the West would be welcomed.

King George VI will deliver his sixth Christmas radiocast to the Empire on Dec. 25 at 3 p. m.—10 a. m., Eastern War Time.

Eduard Beneš, President of the Czech Government in exile, has left Moscow after completing a 20-year Soviet-Czech mutual aid pact.

National: New Light Cruiser Launched for Navy

The Navy's new light cruiser—the Wilkes-Barre—was launched at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation yards in Camden, N. J.

Gov. Matthew M. Neely, has called the West Virginia Legislature into special session for Jan. 3 to amend laws so men and women in the service might vote next year, even to relaxing registration laws for the duration.

Composing room operations were halted at the Birmingham (Ala.) Post and curtailed at the Age-Herald when printer crews failed to report for work Thursday.

A continuing increase of milk supplies in the New York metropolitan milk marketing area has removed any danger of shortage in that area, according to Dr. Charles J. Blanford, administrator.

Appointment of Helen McKinstry as President of Russell Sage College has been announced by the Board of Trustees. Miss McKinstry, a graduate of Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, holds degrees from New York University and Gymnastics Peoples College, Ollerup, Denmark.

Washington: President Extends Subsidy Authority

President Roosevelt signed the resolution temporarily extending the Commodity Credit Corporation and its food subsidy authority until Feb. 17.

The President signed a bill wiping from the statute books a law enacted during the Civil War, providing for payment to an informer of one half the money recivered by the Government in frauds to which he drew attention.

The OPA has restored until Feb. 15 the original markup allowed wholesalers for less-than-carload sales of grapes to prevent large losses to wholesalers.

President Roosevelt signed legislation appropriating $188,833,723 to meet current deficiencies in funds of miscellaneous agencies and extending for 30 days from Dec. 31 the 1943 farm labor program. The latter measure was enacted to extend the farm labor recruitment program while Congress settles a controversy over funds for next year.

Manufacture of more than 2,000,000 dozen infants' and children's garments in the first three months of 1944 was authorized by the War Production Board in order to relieve a major civilian supply shortage. The agency set aside large quantities of cotton textiles and woolen and worsted yarns for children's clothing exclusively. The emphasis will be on "low cost goods of durable quality."

Americas: Mexico's Supreme Court Resigns

All of Mexico's Federal Supreme Court justices have sent their resignations to President Avila Camacho, explaining they wished to give him the opportunity to make appointments before a law becomes effective giving the justices permanent tenure.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1 in Column 4.

Fuel Supplies Held Adequate For Cold Snap

Officials say there is enough for emergency but consumers must keep within quotas.

Fuel supplies in Greater Boston today were such that no home should be without adequate heat over the Christmas holiday, even with the cold snap continuing.

Of course, householders should conserve fuel supplies where possible. There's no coal, oil, or kerosene to waste. Most fuel companies will not deliver tomorrow or Sunday. But, several emergency stations have been set up in various parts of the City, and will be open through the two-day holiday, where small bags of coal may be obtained to tide anyone over until deliveries can be made.

"There is coal in Boston, and it is just a case of getting it delivered," said Frank H. Larkin, of the Retail Fuel Institute. "At present, we are experiencing more trouble with delivery of coal because of manpower and equipment shortages rather than supply," he added.

Deliveries Short

In many cases, it will be necessary to substitute bituminous coal since anthracite deliveries have been short, because of emergency allotments directed from Washington.

As far as oil and kerosene supplies in this area are concerned, the OPA has warned that "although transportation facilities have improved, there is no assurance that there will be any increase in the amount of heating oil available for the balance of the winter.

Many householders seem to have overlooked the necessity for conserving heat this year, said a Regional OPA official. Last year, with the dimout in effect, shades were drawn, and in addition many people shut off one or two rooms in the house to save fuel. So far, statistics show that this season has been colder to date than last year. Rationing of fuel oil is just as strict, the OPA pointed out.

"Unless people use every possible means of conserving their family supply, as they did last year, it is not unlikely that a critical situation may be invited," the OPA declared.

Consumers Warned

With the coldest weather of the winter still ahead, the OPA said that reports from oil distributors and local rationing boards indicated that many home owners had used more than half of their winter fuel rations when they should have used no more than 80 per cent. Rations must be made to last over the rest of the winter, the OPA emphasized.

It must be recognized that the holiday tomorrow, and the one due a week from tomorrow, will slow up home deliveries by just that much time. Householders should bear this in mind while trying to keep warm during the continued cold wave.

But, as far as general fuel supplies in Boston were concerned, "anyone can get some if they go at it right," according to W. A. Clarke, of the New England Coal Dealers Association. He added that it may be necessary in some cases to pick up emergency supplies at the fuel yards, as the manpower shortage has hit deliveries a hard blow.

In Maine, today, State Fuel Director Frank E. Southard said that decreasing supplies of hard coal need not cause any hardships, "because there is enough soft coal to keep households comfortable.

President Announces Three-Front War With Eisenhower Leading U.S.-British; 1,000 Tons of RAF Bombs Hit Berlin

Russians storm outer defenses of Vitebsk; Eighth Army battles to take Ortona.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Another great mass raid by the RAF early today brought new devastation to Berlin. It was the seventh heavy assault on the German Capital in five weeks.

It is doubtful whether more than a fourth of the sprawling Prussian city has escaped destruction or serious damage. In any case, its usefulness as a military and communications center must be almost nil

London dispatches estimate more than 1,000 long tons of bombs were dropped in this morning's assault. Large fires were left burning and returning pilots reported smoke rising to great heights.

The loss of 17 planes was the cheapest price the RAF has yet had to pay for an operation of this magnitude. The ineffectiveness of the German defenses may mean that the Luftwaffe's strength is dwindling rapidly or else that Berlin already has been so badly battered the Nazis no longer regard it as worthy of major defensive efforts.

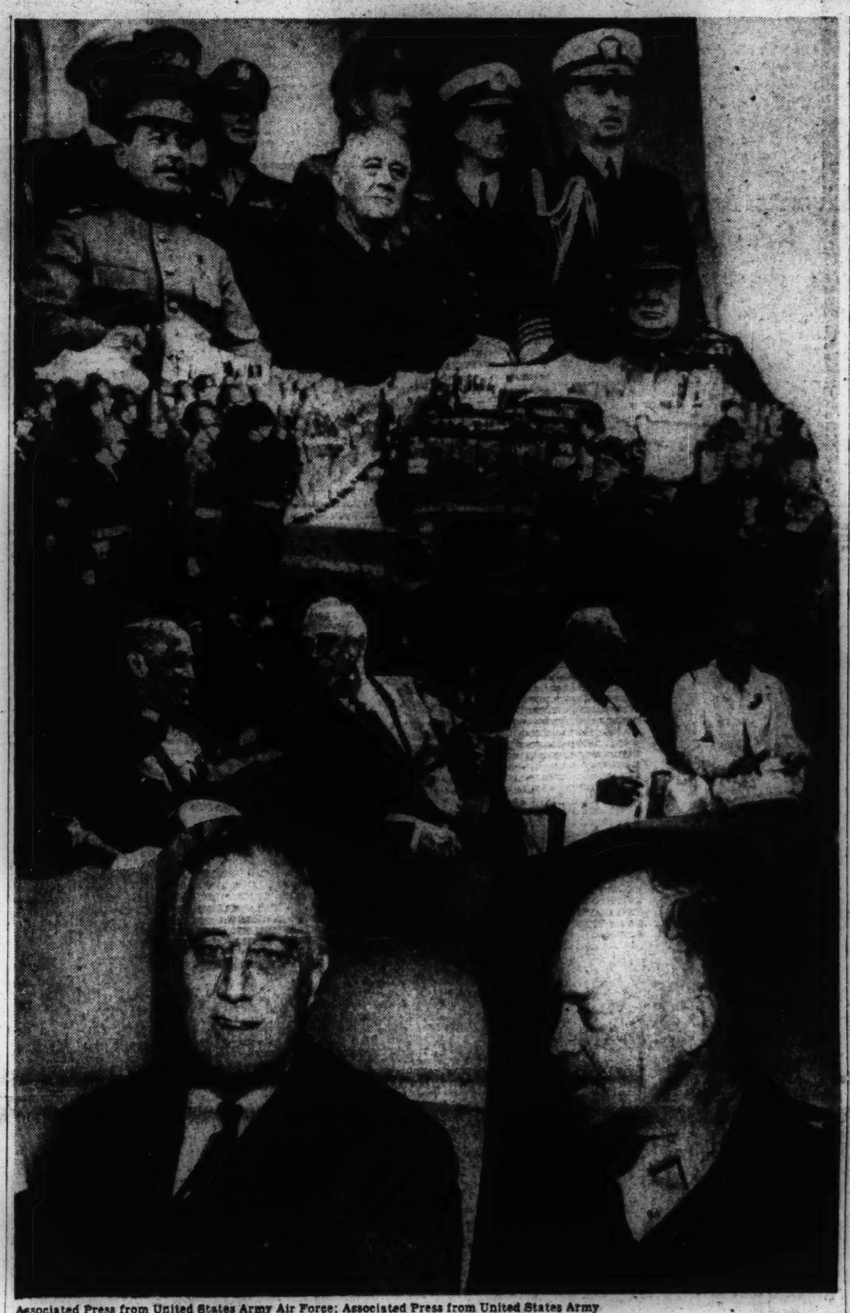
The first-mentioned possibility is the more probable. The great aerial offensive of the past 10 days has taken an exceptionally heavy toll of German fighters.

Shortly after the Berlin raiders returned home, a great fleet of American Flying Fortresses and Liberators, guarded by swarms of fighters, pounded the Pas-de-Calais area of the French coast. London hinted the operation may have been the Allies' heaviest daylight assault of the war. The Pas-de-Calais coast is the suspected location of "rocket guns" with which the Germans have threatened to bombard London.

Meanwhile, Russian troops have stormed the outer defenses of Vitebsk and the Germans now concede new penetrations of their lines north and southeast of the rail center. Moscow dispatches say the mighty German tank-led counterattacks in the Kiev bulge and near Zhlobin still have failed to gain ground in spite of "enemy superiority."

Important as the Russian drives in the Vitebsk sector may be, it is becoming increasingly apparent they are merely preliminary to an all-out Russian offensive along the entire 1,500-mile Eastern Front, which in all probability, will be co-ordinated with

Continued on Page 5, Column 1



Associated Press from United States Army Air Force; Associated Press from United States Army

Roosevelt and Eisenhower on Trip

The President and the new Anglo-American Commander in Chief shown in plane en route to Sicily during the former's recent visit to Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. Figures in background show some of the persons and events about which the President talked in his Christmas Day message to the nation and persons in the armed services.

Roosevelt discloses big events to come in Yule radiocast to nation and men in service.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—A three-front land offensive to be launched simultaneously against Germany from Russia, from Italy and from Britain across the Channel, with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in supreme command of the Anglo-American invasion army, was disclosed by President Roosevelt in his Christmas Day radiocast to the nation and to the armed forces in every theater of the globe at Hyde Park, N. Y., this afternoon.

The Cairo and Teheran, Iran, conferences with Marshal Joseph Stalin, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Prime Minister Winston Churchill brought, the President announced, agreement "on every point concerned with the launching of a gigantic attack upon Germany."

Delivering to the American people at home and to the American soldiers abroad a personal accounting of the momentous Allied decisions—military and political—earlier this month, Mr. Roosevelt revealed the broad pattern of the climactic operations now in the making.

Campaign High Lights

He evidently felt it would be no help to the enemy to make known:

That the Russian Army will continue its stern offensives on Germany's Eastern Front.

That the Allied armies in Italy and Africa will bring relentless pressure on Germany from the south.

And that the encirclement will be complete as great American and British forces attack from other points of the compass.

The President explained that General Eisenhower was selected to lead the combined attack from these other points because "his performances in Africa, Sicily and Italy have been brilliant" and because "he knows by practical and successful experience the way to co-ordinate air, sea, and land power."

Lieut. Gen. Carl D. Spaatz will command the entire American strategic bombing force operating against Germany.

Other Appointments

A British officer, to be announced by Prime Minister Churchill, will succeed General Eisenhower in the Mediterranean and both the new commanders will have American and British subordinate commanders.

Indicating the gathering striking force now available in Britain and the powerful reserves which will be ready to follow up the coming cross-Channel invasion, as well as other operations, Mr. Roosevelt said there are now 3,800,000 men in the American armed forces serving overseas and that by July this number will rise to over 5,000,000.

The President frankly warned that the biggest and costliest battles are still to be fought, and he said of the planned invasion, though its success was certain, its cost would be high and the time might be long.

On the political side of the Cairo and Teheran conferences, Mr. Roosevelt reported complete unity of purpose among the four major Allies.

Of his meeting with Mr. Stalin he remarked significantly that "we talked with complete frankness on every conceivable subject connected with winning the war and the establishment of a durable peace."

He was certain there would be no insoluble differences among Russia, Britain and the United States.

The President devoted a large

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Eisenhower Choice 'Open Secret'; Kharkov Rebuilds on Ruin Left by Nazis

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The fact that the Anglo-American High Command had been settled and that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had been selected for the post by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on the way back from Teheran, Iran, has been an open secret in Washington and London.

General Eisenhower now will transfer his headquarters and staff to London to command the cross-Channel invasion.

The choice of an American for the Channel operation was dictated by the proportion of the burden to be borne there by American forces. The Mediterranean is to become largely a British undertaking. British troops have from the beginning carried most of the load and now provide nearly three fourths of the troops operating in Italy.

American forces entered that area originally on the assumption that the French in Africa would resist Americans less tenaciously than they would resist the British. French Africa now being in the war as an ally, that factor no longer governs. America's land weight in Europe therefore shifts back to England as a base and an American commander becomes logical for that area.

Marshall Needed in U. S.

The choice originally was Gen. George C. Marshall, now Chief of Staff. The change to General Eisenhower resulted from the extreme importance of General Marshall to the smooth running of the High Command in Washington. He has emerged in effect, if not in title, as the chief of the American high military command. To have assigned him to the Channel operation would have restricted his activities. More than that, it would have broken up the extremely, satisfactory and successful working team in Washington.

The team consists of General Marshall, Admiral William D. Leahy, military adviser to the President; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Forces.

Among these men General Marshall has become the central figure, and the cohesive element in the group. One of the major reasons he was kept in Washington was because these colleagues of his consistently have urged on the President their own sense of the importance of keeping him where he is.

Thus the American High Command is to remain intact at least through the end of the European phase of the war. This applies to Admiral King as well, who was also rumored to be slated for a new command.

But with the settling upon General Eisenhower for the invasion command comes new indications of the magnitude of his problem. The time cannot be very far in the distance. To take the fullest advantage of the Russian winter offensive it must come in the very

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Clark's Yule Message

By the Associated Press

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Dec. 24

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark told his army in a Christmas message that the job of closing in on the enemy would go on "with such acceleration and crushing force that once victory is achieved there will be no more Christmases spent in overseas combat."

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 24—Kharkov, which has been in Russian hands since August, now is well advanced on the road to recovery and reconstruction, despite the terrible destruction which swept over it.

While I was there attending the war-criminal trials, we saw several American movies advertised, including a Deanna Durbin picture. Schools also have reopened.

Three daily newspapers have resumed publication.

Electric-light service is partially restored. Four of the original 16 streetcar lines of the city are in operation again.

With the partial return of evacuees, the population now exceeds 300,000. Factories are being repaired, and equipment for re-equipping the devastated coal

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Two Rail Chiefs Bar Strike; Other Groups Still Conferring

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Chiefs of the Brotherhoods of Railroad Trainmen and the Locomotive Engineers announced at the White House today they were calling off the strike set for Dec. 30 as far as their two unions were concerned.

They said they were acting in view of President Roosevelt's proposal to arbitrate the whole wage dispute, involving both operating and nonoperating brotherhoods.

A. F. Whitney, President of the Trainmen, and Alvanley Johnston, head of the Locomotive Engineers, made the announcement to newsmen after conferring with War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes and Economic Stabilization Chief Fred M. Vinson.

Mr. Whitney said action to withdraw their strike call, to be taken this afternoon and tomorrow morning, was decided on despite the fact that the three other operating unions had declined to go along with the President's arbitration proposal.

The unions which have refused arbitration are the Firemen and Enginemen, the Conductors, and Switchmen.

Asked whether the two unions agreeing to arbitrate could keep the railroads running, Mr. Whitney replied:

"Now you are getting into complicated matters."

Machinery for Government seizure of the roads was being prepared as Mr. Whitney and Mr.

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

Weather Predictions

Fair—Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

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Christmas

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Dec. 25, a legal holiday.

Allied Soldiers Keep Pen Link With Home

Associated Press

In a Tent Somewhere in Italy

Their tent is somewhere in Italy, but their thoughts are far away across the Atlantic in a home somewhere in America. A cherished moment of solitude from the din of battle at the front is the time when the call of home and dear ones comes clearest.

Glow of Noel pervades Allies at Front: Page 7.

Glut in Christmas Trees Sends Thousands to Dump

Sad and forlorn as a Christmas tree on a public dump a week after Christmas may be, sadder still is the sight of thousands of them being dumped the day before.

Sadder, too, and wiser, are many Greater Bostonians who—earlier in the season—had paid "all outdoors" for their trees, only to learn within the last few days that prices had dropped clean out of sight. From a 25-cent price for one's choice yesterday, all price tags had been removed today and people in many sections were lugging the trees off for the taking.

Tree speculators, too, probably are sadder and wiser. "This should teach some of them a lesson," said William Ingham of the Associated Fruit and Produce Company, today.

Twenty carloads were reported on tracks by the Boston & Maine Railroad. "These will be dumped on Monday," said one of the officials today. For, with stores, parking lots, and gasoline stations loaded beyond capacity, there will be no call for these trees today.

Unwanted, the unsold surplus trees are a serious problem. The Boston Park Department usually picks up small surpluses, using the branches to bank gardens and flower beds for the winter. This year, it is figured that the big tree on the Common—made up of from 800 to 900 smaller trees—will furnish ample protection.

The Public Works Department already had received calls from merchants who sought to dispose of their unsold stocks on the City dumps. However, the trees constitute a serious fire hazard when they dry out, and unless burned now there may be danger in too many of these piling up on the dumps.

There was only one bright spot in the whole Christmas tree picture today. Many needy homes which otherwise would have gone without were blessed with a tree which cost the householder nothing but the lugging home.

Quality and Good Taste

These are quickly apparent when you see or wear a Spaulding & Riedel fur coat—yet they add no premium to the cost.

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Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Andre Morize will speak on "France: Where and Whither?" in Jordan Hall at 10:30 a. m.

Cleora Wood, soprano, and Ariel Hall, harpist, will give a recital in Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "The Christmas Exhibition" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and a Victory Concert will be given in the Tapestry Gallery of the Museum at 4 p. m. Free to the public.

Louis J. Croteau will be the speaker at the Charles Street Forum, Charles Street Meeting House, corner of Mt. Vernon Street, at 4 p. m. His topic will be "Life with the Watch and Ward."

A Christmas Candlelight musicale will be presented in the First Congregational Church, Hyde Park, at 7 p. m. by Helen Bedford, harp, Walter Smith, trumpet, Gladys Eastman, piano, Claude Saunier, organ, and Marion Herrick Haynes, mezzo-contralto. Open to the public.

Albert Edward Wiggam will speak on "Problems of the Middle-Aged" in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

IMAGINE RIDING THIS IN THE RUSH HOUR!

In its time the horse-car was a sensational improvement in transit service. But can you imagine it pressed into service to handle today's wartime crowds? Old fire insurance policies may be just as out-of-date for today's needs, too. Values have increased and risks magnified since your pre-war policies were written. Before you re-insure, be sure to investigate Quincy Mutual. For more than 92 years this Company has paid all losses promptly, has never assessed a policy and has always passed on savings as high as 20%. All policies now issued are non-assessable. Agents everywhere in New England. See yours now.

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1911
Quincy, Massachusetts

SAVE FOR WAR BONDS TO SAVE AMERICA!

Lighted Tree To Open Hub Ceremonies

Christmas Eve in Boston gets off to an official start when, at five o'clock this afternoon, the great Municipal Christmas Tree on the Common is lighted. Ceremonies accompanying the lighting will include a Christmas Message to the community by Mayor Tobin, and the singing of carols by a chorus and the assembled public.

Despite the war and the absence of many a loved one, the city will celebrate this Christmas with joy and rejoicing, born of the deep sense of a cherished freedom protected from aggression. Church bells will ring out all evening from 6 o'clock when Christmas carols and hymns will be played on the chimes of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, for 30 minutes. At the same hour, the chimes of the Arlington Street Unitarian and Park Street Congregational churches will play. Other churches will follow on a schedule outlined by the city, up to 8 o'clock.

Edward Rowe Snow, who for a number of years has delivered Christmas packages by plane to remote spots along the New England coast, will resume his rounds today, in spite of an ankle injury which sent him home from the Isles of Shoals ahead of schedule yesterday.

At 1 o'clock he took off today for the Coast Guard stations along Cape Cod and for a visit to Minot's Light where he will drop packages.

In accordance with annual custom, trumpeters played from the balcony of the Old State House at noon today, and the post office employees at the same hour heard Christmas carols in the lobby of the Federal Building. Also at noon, a carol-sing was held in City Hall Plaza, with a Brass Quartet from the 241st Coast Artillery Band.

The Frog Pond will be illuminated all evening.

Carol festivals, evensong services, and communion services will be held in various churches throughout the city. At 8 o'clock the girl choristers at King's Chapel will sing a program of flute-accompanied carols on the steps of the Chapel, and later at 10:30 the famous old candle-light service will be held.

Beacon Hill is expected to be as beautifully lighted with candles tonight as ever it was in peacetimes, now that dimout regulations permit a resumption of the old custom. Bell ringers and carolers will fill the air of the Hill with melody until midnight and after, while the residents will hold open house.

At 9 o'clock players from the Tributary Theater will dramatize on the stage which has been erected at the Tree on the Common the story of Dickens's "Christmas Carol," of which this year is the 100th anniversary.

It's Christmas for the Horses, Too

By a Staff Photographer

M. S. P. C. A. Dispenses 'Goodies' at Boston Tree

Miss Margaret Kearns, secretary to the President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is shown helping distribute specially prepared feed from the Christmas tree in Dock Square which the Society annually sets up for work-horses of the city.

Rhode Island Plans Steps For Easing Absentee Voting

The Rhode Island Letter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 24—Steps are being discussed in administration circles in Rhode Island to revise the State laws on absentee voting to facilitate voting by men and women now serving abroad in the armed services.

Although Gov. J. Howard McGrath has made no statement recently on the subject, the prospect is seen that he will renew the suggestion he made last year for a simplification of the absentee voting procedure.

At the last session of the Legislature, Governor McGrath proposed that a constitutional convention be summoned to revise the constitution and simplify the voting rules. Legislation to this end was drawn up, but it was pigeon-holed in a Senate committee.

The issue has been raised again now that Congress has shown a disposition to leave the entire question of the soldier vote up to the individual States, rather than to provide a Federal system for collecting ballots from those in the service.

The rules on absentee voting were simplified last year by the Legislature in an effort to give the servicemen and women an opportunity to vote, but the changes, most officials at the capitol here agreed, did not go far enough.

The law stipulates that individuals in Rhode Island must be registered on the registry books of their communities by June 30 if they are to be eligible to vote in the election the following November. Owners of real estate property are required to register only once. Thereafter their names are kept on the registry books, automatically year after year. But others, who are not property owners, are required to register by June 30 in each election year.

The change approved by the Legislature last year provided that servicemen might register by mail. The potential voter is required first to write to the Secretary of State requesting an application for registration. This application must be properly filled out and returned by mail to reach the Secretary of State before the June 30 deadline.

Another difficulty arises at this point. The absentee ballots must be filled out on election day in the presence of two witnesses or a commissioned officer authorized to take an oath. Then the ballot must be returned to the State within 13 days.

The Governor's proposed change in the constitution would have provided that servicemen, once registered on the books as voters, would continue to be registered as long as they were in the service. This would eliminate the need for them to re-register by mail every two years.

It is not too late for such a constitutional change to be made before the elections next year, although the procedure for amending the constitution is a complicated one. First, both branches of the Legislature must approve the calling of a constitutional convention. Then a special election must be held at which delegates to the convention are named. Finally, if the convention agrees on the amendment, the amendment is presented to the people for approval or disapproval at a referendum. It would mean, in short, action by the Legislature first, and then two special elections.

Printing Firm Freed of Race Libel Charges

Prosecution of the first case under the new State race libel law resulted today in the clearing of the Rapid Press Service, Inc., of charges of publishing and printing anti-Semitic literature.

Judge John G. Brackett of the Boston Municipal Court found no probable cause on which to hold the firm for the Grand Jury. The judge took the case under advisement a week ago after spending a day hearing evidence, which was presented by the District Attorney's office.

Northeastern University students who visited the printing establishment at 470 Atlantic Avenue to get out their college paper, told the court they discovered an obscene verse. The police made an arrest on obscenity charges and the District Attorney's office then proceeded against the printing concern for alleged printing of matter which would create racial prejudice.

The concern's answer was that it had nothing to do with the printing of the verse in question, and that it was evidently the work of some individual acting on his own. Judge Brackett, in taking the case under advisement, remarked that the company had a long and unblemished record itself.

Erika Mann to Give Close-Up of the War

Erika Mann, daughter of Thomas Mann, the novelist, will give a firsthand report direct from the war scene at the "Call of the Land" Conference sponsored by the New England Jewish National Fund on Sunday, Dec. 26, at the Hotel Statler.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued severely cold tonight with the lowest temperature about six degrees in the city, and five degrees above zero to five degrees below zero in suburbs; Saturday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature; gentle winds tonight; increasing winds on Saturday.

Southwestern Maine: Fair, not so cold in north portion tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, windy, and rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, windy and rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; Fair and continued very cold tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, windy and rising temperature.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:01 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Saturday, 10:19 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Saturday, 10:31 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 11:08 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Sunday, 11:41 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Monday, 11.56 a. m.; height, 11.2 feet.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Near Winter

Shipyards of N. E. to Launch Eight Warships in Four Days

War Activities in New England

Launching of eight warships in four days will round out New England's contribution to the United Nations fleets this year, it was announced by the First Naval District today.

Two destroyer-escorts on Monday will make the first splashes in the year-end parade. At Boston Navy Yard the USS Wagner and USS Vandivier will go down the ways, as previously announced.

Named for Pasadena, Calif., a light cruiser will be launched at Bethlehem's Fore River yard on Tuesday.

At Bethlehem's Hingham yard on Tuesday, two more DE's will go down the ways, the USS Barr and USS Luke, also previously announced.

Also at Hingham, a DE going into the water on Wednesday, will honor Lieut. Paul James Riley of Hot Springs, Ark., shot down in the Battle of Midway while operating from the Carrier Enterprise. He had won the Navy Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross and the Purple Heart, and was entitled to the Presidential Unit Citation given the Enterprise.

At Hingham on Thursday, a DE will be named in honor of Marine Private Robert Ignatius Paine of Cambridge, who was killed on Tulagi, where he won the Silver Star and Purple Heart, and was entitled to the citation awarded the First Marine Division.

At Boston Navy Yard on Thursday a DE will be christened HMS INGLIS, honoring a captain in the British Navy, for whom the ship was built under the mutual-aid program of the United Nations.

Holiday From Draft

Selective Service calls at all Massachusetts induction centers are being suspended over the Christmas and New Year week ends, it was announced by Col. Chester A. Furbish, executive assistant to the State S. S. Director.

No selectees are to report for induction today, Saturday or Sunday, he said; also, no men have been ordered to report for military duty following post-induction furloughs on these three days.

Selectees will not be called to induction centers Dec. 31, Jan. 1 and 2, and orders to report following induction furloughs will be suspended on these days.

Joseph A. Gainard

Capt. Joseph A. Gainard who passed on in San Diego, yesterday, was a native of Melrose, Mass., whose ship, the City of Flint, rescued 200 survivors of the first British ship to be torpedoed in this war, the Athenia, and later sailed his vessel out of Norway against the orders of a German crew which had captured it.

One of the first Americans in this war to have his name written in the naval Hall of Fame, Captain Gainard landed the survivors of the Athenia at Halifax and turned his vessel back toward Europe. Captured by the German raider Deutschland, the City of Flint was disguised as a Danish merchant vessel and its American crew made to sail to Murmansk and back to Norway where the government ruled that the German prize crew had no right to bring the vessel into a neutral port. Given back to the Americans, the ship was then sailed by Captain Gainard through the German blockade back to the United States.

In World War I, Captain Gainard was in the gun crew of the Willehad which, loaded with dynamite, was left behind by its convoy when the ship developed engine trouble. Making its way through mine fields unaided, the Willehad arrived safely at its destination.

Three times Captain Gainard's ships were torpedoed under him in World War I. In 1937 he was central figure in a labor controversy when his crew refused to handle a cargo at Montevideo. Holding this as mutiny, the Captain had 14 members of the crew arrested later in the United States. Since his first exploit with the City of Flint in this war, Captain Gainard had commanded a troop ship in the South Pacific.

CALL Curtis 101 LUMBER

Boston Group Plans Study Of Alcoholism's Social Cost

Study of the social cost of alcoholism as found in family disruption, neglect of children, degradation and general human misery will be undertaken by the new Committee on Alcoholism of the Boston Council of Social Agencies.

In making this announcement Theodore Lothrop, chairman of the alcoholism committee, said its purpose was to help the State Commission on Drunkenness in Masachusetts in preparing possible recommendations for legislation.

Mr. Lothrop is General Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and one of the veteran social workers of the State.

No such investigation of the extent planned has ever before been made in Boston, he noted. Its results, he added, may be useful to the State Commission in its emphasis on preventive and remedial measures.

Economic Side Known

"Heretofore the emphasis in studies of alcoholism has generally dealt with its economic cost, such as that of handling people repeatedly by the police, the courts, penal instituutions and hospitals, though the hospitals have not as yet been able to do much in the way of remedial work," Mr. Lothrop said.

"Now there is in addition a great social waste and expense. We are collaborating with the State Commission by furnishing the social history of a selected group of individuals whose police and court records are already known to the Commission. We shall make a study not only of the history of these individuals but also of their families.

"We are asking various social agencies to make the case studies. Practically all the cases we shall give attention to are already known to the social agencies which have worked and worked and worked with these families and their alcohol problem without a great deal of success.

"In the experience of our own Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for instance, out of 6,428 families with 16,232 children last year, intemperance proved a major factor in 26.9 per cent of the families. More than one out of every four had serious intemperance as one of its serious conditions.

"We are of course only one social agency. There are numerous others dealing with families and children, and many of the cases involving alcoholism we handle may be known to other agencies through their specialized services.

Aid to State Work

"We know that alcoholism is placing a great burden on the social agencies and a tremendous and untold waste on the entire community.

"The Committee on Alcoholism of the Boston Council of Social Agenies hopes to be of help to the State Commission on Drunkenness by showing what the true picture is. Everybody knows it more or less in an intangible way. Our study will only confirm what all more or less recognize.

"The trend in the handling of the alcohol problem generally appears to be getting away from the penological approach, in which the emphasis is strongly or exclusively placed on punishment. More attention is being given to the field of medical and perhaps mental approach.

"From the language of the law setting it up, the State Commission seems due to turn more to the preventive and remedial treatment of the individual.

"We've got the cases, and incidentally we may bring out the lack of proper facilities for treatment of the individual and show what can be done toward prevention in the first place."

The Boston alcoholism committee is among the first in the country to be formed by a Council of Social Agenies. It was initiated last summer. Its membership includes a number of outstanding people in fields touched by alcoholism.

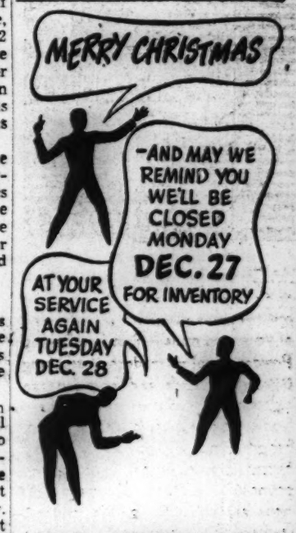
White Christmas Is Unlikely But Cold Day Forecast

All dreams of a white Christmas faded today when G. Harold Noyes, Boston's weatherman, who is senior meteorologist in the Weather Bureau, said there were no storms in sight for tomorrow.

The weather tomorrow will be quite like today, he said, "a cold day, probably clear." The temperature, he forecast, may not hit today's official low at 8:30 a. m., when it was zero, equaling an all-time record for Dec. 24 in Boston. Lower reports were received from the suburbs.

The previous Dec. 24 zero was reached in 1892. In 1900, the date showed 59 as the warmest on record.

Coldest point in New England, as reported to the local Bureau, was 35 degrees below zero in Colebrook, N. H. Numerous other points were well below zero throughout New England. West Lebanon, N. H., dropped to 21 below; Bangor, Maine, and Burlington, Vt., reported 16 below.



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After-Christmas Clearance Sale

A NEW ENGLAND TRADITION IN TUNE WITH THE TIMES

Women's dresses	Misses' dresses
Untrimmed coats	Fur-trimmed coats
Boys' apparel	Sportswear
Juvenile apparel	Accessories
China and Glassware	Winter Sportswear
Millinery	Maternity dresses
Budget dresses	Toiletries
Juniors' evening dresses	Juniors' and misses' suits

Notice to Our Customers

Because of present-day conditions, the number and variety of items in our Annual Sale are much more limited than in other years. We feel in fairness we should point out, for example, that our linen department and our yard goods department, while well stocked with merchandise at exceptionally sound values, will have little, if any, goods for clearance. The same condition will prevail in several of our smaller departments in greater or less degree.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

In fairness to all our customers, we feel that all sales must be considered final.

Mail and telephone orders will be taken in so far as quantities permit.

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Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"Christian Science"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-3)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 136 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-3-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-3)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street (1-3)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-3)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-3-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-3)
MEDFORD	First Church, 194 High Street (1-3-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-3-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-3)
QUINCY	First Church, 30 Greenleaf Street (1-3)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Banbury Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 18 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 144 Broadway Street, Winter Hill (1-3)
WALTHAM	First Church, Gore Hall, Wood Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-3)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 30 Mt. Vernon Street (1-3)
WINTHROP	First Church, 145 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 3rd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston

233 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also 24 Province St.
64 Boylston St., Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
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All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms

Messages of Cheer Sent by Navy Heads

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Christmas will be celebrated in a world of peace again "if not next year, then a year later," Admiral Ernest J. King told the men of the Fleet today.

At the same time, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared the best holiday wish for men and women in service "is the hope that Christmas day of 1943 will be the last you spend far from family and friends."

Their statements were contained in Christmas Day messages to the armed forces—many of whom already have started celebrating Christmas across the international dateline in the Pacific where it now is Dec. 25.

"The coming year is crucial," declared Mr. Knox in his message sent to all naval personnel. "The battles of 1944 will help decide how long we must struggle before there is again peace on earth."

King Sees Victory

Admiral King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, said:

"Our enemies are being defeated. The way we must travel is yet long, but as we look forward to the new year, we can be sustained with growing confidence that victory over our enemies is certain."

Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, retiring Commandant of the Marine Corps, said that while "severe challenges lie ahead," this Christmas "is far brighter in hope and richer in promise for your countrymen at home than was Christmas a year ago."

Christmas messages also were sent to the men on the fighting fronts by Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, who told of "victory after victory on all fronts," by Chaplain Robert D. Workman, Director of Naval Chaplains, and by the heads of the women's reserves, Capt. Mildred H. McAffee, Waves, Lieut. Commander Dorothy C. Stratton, Spars, and Lieut. Col. Ruth Streeter, Marines.

Texts of Messages

The texts of the messages by Mr. Knox and Admiral King:

Knox: All the things for which we fight are symbolized in this Christmas season. To all those at sea, on foreign shores, and in continental shore bases, I send sincere greetings. My pride in your victories and the courage you show in battle plus your devotion to duty is shared by the 130,000,000 Americans whose thoughts are with you and whose works back you in battle.

The coming year is crucial. The battles of 1944 will help decide how long we must struggle before there is once again peace on earth. The best holiday wish for you and your families is the hope that Christmas Day of 1943 will be the last you spend far from family and friends. May the New Year lead us to victory.

King—I wish all hands, the men and women of the Navy, the Army, the Marine Corps and Coast Guard, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

I will not rehearse the events of the past year, except to say that you have measured up to all expectations. Your performance of duty has been effective and courageous in all parts of the world. Our enemies are being defeated. The way we must travel is yet long, but as we look forward to the new year, we can be sustained with growing confidence that victory over our enemies is certain. If not next year, then a year later, Christmas may once again be celebrated in a world of peace.

Draft-WMC Split; Hershey Serves Both

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—Carrying out a congressional mandate, President Roosevelt has separated Selective Service from the War Manpower Commission, but has provided a link between them by making Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey a member of the War Manpower Commission.

Members of Congress have often criticized Mr. Roosevelt for his practice of having two Government agencies handle closely related subjects, but in this instance it was Congress that undid a unification brought about by Mr. Roosevelt some months ago.

Political animosity against War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt in Congress was one reason for the action.

President Roosevelt signed the bill separating the two agencies but promised to correct what he called the bad part of it by an executive order.

Wide Representation

The order makes General Hershey a member of the War Manpower Commission, which does over-all manpower planning for the nation's military and industrial forces. The Commission is made up of representatives of the War, Navy, Agriculture, and Labor Departments, the Federal Security Agency, War Production Board, Civil Service Commission, National Housing Agency, Office of Defense Transportation, and War Shipping Administration.

The new executive order also adds a representative of the Maritime Commission to the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. McNutt described the President's solution as "very satisfactory."

Actually, nondeferrable job listing has already served its major purpose—getting men to transfer to essential industry.

Global Yule Candle

New York Boys' Club Pays Tribute to Servicemen

Gerald Gavin (right, kneeling) and Joseph Lange (also at right), younger members of the Madison Square Boys Club, are showing the Club's Global Yule Log Candle to club members now in the armed forces, Frank Grippo (left), United States Army; John Fitapelli (kneeling), United States Navy, and John Curran, United States Army, who have just returned from overseas.

New York City Boys' Club Pays Tribute to Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—The annual Yule Log ceremonies at Madison Square Boys' Club on Christmas Eve this year will glow with a special tribute to the 427 members of the club who are now in many parts of the world serving with the armed forces.

Each one of the 427 has been sent a candle, the base of which was first removed in order that the club might have a large composite candle to light in honor of the boys overseas at the same time when it is hoped the absent members will be lighting their individual candles.

The Global Lule Log has become a tradition at the clubhouse since the first one was lighted 23 years ago by Albert B. Hines, club director. Each year on Christmas Eve, a Yule Log is pulled into the lobby on a sled and placed in the fireplace. The youngest boy lights a candle and with it the Yule log. He then gives the candle to the oldest member present, who then tells what the club has meant to him. The candle is passed from one to another, symbolizing the effort of each member to keep alive the purpose of the club in promoting better boyhood.

Carol singers, dressed in capes and beavers, go from the club through the neighborhood with songs of cheer for hospital patients and men stopping at the Municipal Lodging House. Toys and candy will be given the 2,000 boy members.

President Tells Plans For Victory

Continued from Page 1

part of his address to expounding the postwar security system which the American Government is building and determined to support. It will not be a truce, not an armistice, he declared, but "peace that is as strongly enforced and as durable as mortal man can make it.

"If we are willing to fight for peace now, is it not good logic that we should use force if necessary, in the future, to keep the peace?" Mr. Roosevelt asked, and his own answer was a strong yes.

He said he would report in still more detail on the conferences in his message to Congress next month and he added, a bit wryly, that he would have plenty to say on domestic affairs.

Pope Makes Plea In Yule Message For a Just Peace

LONDON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Pope Pius in a Christmas message to the world today prayed that "this will be the last Christmas of war" and appealed to mankind to begin the planning of the world's reconstruction and a peace of "justice and honesty."

Speaking from the Vatican, increasingly near the war zone and where in a sense he was a prisoner, the Pope appealed for a peace not "imposed at the point of the sword."

"A future peace should not, certainly, leave out the possibility of sanctions," he added. "But do give back to the world a peace based on justice, not on reprisals, on a world communion based on present world suffering."

The Pope spoke in Italian by radio.

"Naturally," the Pope went on, 'the conclusion of peace will not mean that measures should not be taken to prevent any strong force from committing aggression upon humanity again."

Saying that all who followed Jesus were saddened by the catastrophe of war, he added that the faithful were able to view it "with the hopes offered to you by your faith."

He recalled that he alone could not bring the war to an end but declared:

"There are two things we will certainly do: First, we shall do whatever is in our power to help and decrease the sufferings of all the warriors, of the prisoners of war, of the internees.

"Second, we must all remember the power of our faith.

"The road of humanity in this present confusion has been the road without God—against God. But those who erred still remain our brothers. No one has the right to feel sinless. We must all co-operate in the salvation of our brothers. To work dearest brothers; do not stand idle. Let us start the reconstruction of the world."

Red Cross Delivers Gifts To Americans Held by Foe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—American prisoners of war in Europe and Asia will not be forgotten this Christmas, thanks to the Red Cross.

In Europe, American prisoners of war and civilian internees will receive 10,000 special Christmas packages containing the makings of a "holiday feast": including chicken, cheese, fruit cake, candy, jam, and nuts. Christmas candles and two handkerchiefs also are included.

Young folks, members of the Junior Red Cross, have added their remembrance in the form of 10,000 "morale" gifts—packages containing ocarinas and puzzles.

On the other side of the world, Dr. Fritz Paravicini, International Red Cross delegate in Japan, is making every effort to dispatch in time for Christmas one food parcel for each United Nations military prisoner of war and civilian internee detained in Japan proper and in Korea, Taiwan, and Manchuria. Food parcels and other relief supplies transshipped from the exchange ship Gripsholm already have begun reaching American prisoners in the Philippines.

American servicemen in overseas hospitals and in the front lines will receive 75,000 gift boxes of candy and also writing kits through the American Red Cross.

About 1,100 special Christmas kits have been sent out to provide decorations for hospital rooms, camp recreation centers, and Red Cross clubs.

Each kit, packed to serve 500 men, includes, in addition to decorations, phonograph records of carols, printed sheets of Christmas carols, and Christmas stories and poems all gifts of American manufacturers.

Red Cross plans for world-wide Christmas celebrations were begun last September.

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A modern, high-class family hotel in a quiet neighborhood, overlooking Biscayne Bay.
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600 bright attractive rooms, 600 Baths . . .
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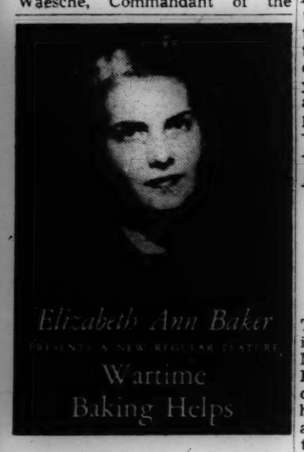
January 28
If you are considering renewing your automobile or home insurance in the Hartford do it the easy way. Check the expiration dates on your policies — jot them down on a postal card with the note, "Following your suggestion in The Christian Science Monitor, my insurance expires on the above date." You mail the card to us—the Hartford Agent will do the rest. If any of your policies expire before January 28 better notify us right now.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

Tasty and Good

These crisp, cheese crackers with delicious peanut butter fillings are a tempting treat. Try these with glass of milk for a wholesome snack. At grocers, soda fountains and other food counters.



At Christmas time we always think of old friends . . . and I was thinking just the other day about an old friend of yours and mine — Rumford Baking Powder. Rumford made the *first* baking powder ever made, and for more than eighty years the spotless little New England town of Rumford, Rhode Island, has gone on busily and happily making baking powder — over 500,000,000 pounds of it! Think how many delicious cakes, plump golden muffins, feather-light biscuits, crisp toothsome cookies, owe the best of themselves to that little town!

If you'd like to know more about what makes your Rumford Baking Powder so good, I'll send you the Rumford Story, a booklet entitled "Eighty Years of Baking Powder History".

Here's a new winter-day cake. It takes no shortening and calls for second helpings!

Orange Velvet Cake

1 c. sifted cake flour
1½ tsp. *Rumford Baking Powder*
Few grains salt
3 eggs, very well-beaten
1 c. sugar
1 tblsp. orange juice
1 tsp. grated orange rind
⅓ c. hot milk

Sift together 3 times flour, baking powder and salt. Add sugar gradually to eggs, beating with rotary beater until very well blended. Add orange juice and rind. Fold dry ingredients into egg mixture. Add hot milk, mixing quickly and only enough to combine ingredients. Pour into greased tube pan 8½ inches in diameter. Bake in moderate (350°F.) oven 50 minutes. Invert pan on rack, let cake stand until cold. Frost.

Ration Point Savers — real helpful know-how for everyday meals. Send for a *free* copy today. Any school lunches packed in your house? Then ask for *Lunch Box Ideas* too. Just write to: Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford 16, Rhode Island.

Delegates From France Press For Trial of 'Vichy Traitors'

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALGIERS, Algeria, Dec. 24—The Frenchmen really responsible in North Africa for the arrest of Marcel Peyrouton, Gen. Pierre Boisson, and Pierre Etienne Flandin—formerly prominent officeholders under the Vichy regime—are pressing for their immediate trial by a military tribunal empowered to exact the extreme penalty of execution.

These Frenchmen, who have also detained Pierre Pucheu, Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, and others, are representatives of the "underground" movements in France.

As members of the Provisional Consultative Assembly, now influencing actions of the French Committee of National Liberation, they are taking control of French political affairs in North Africa. They are ruthless and outspoken. Their attitude toward the men they accuse is uncompromising.

They say, "Frenchmen in France whom we represent could not understand our being at liberty on French soil and these men being at liberty too."

Immediately after their arrival in Algiers, they realized that the speedy purge they were intent upon was not likely to be carried out by the Committee for National Liberation as then constituted. Too many members on it were too closely linked in the past with the men now awaiting trial.

So they exerted strong pressure to have the Committee reconstituted—as it was on Nov. 6, when Gen. Henri Giraud and four other prominent committeemen were removed. This made feasible the arrests just carried out on the Committee's direct orders.

Now the men from France are insisting upon trial by a specially established military tribunal capable of rendering a summary verdict.

This is in process of establishment, whether or not actually used in preference to normal criminal courts. All arrested men are to be indicted for treason, which is punishable by either military law or the penal code.

A third alternative is that the arrested men are to be detained until they can be tried actually in France after that country's liberation.

But the delegates from France want action—and want it now. Their attitude is not shared by all Frenchmen here. Some—notably among the higher officers of the French Army and prominent colonists—criticize it severely. So do a number of persons in the United States and Britain, where the arrested men have friends.

The arrests which are causing the controversy are not the work of the Commission d'Epuration—the purge committee established by the old Committee for National Liberation to clean up the political scene in French Africa. This was responsible only for insuring the punishment of past political offenses in North and West Africa. For various reasons, its scope and speed of action have been limited.

And the delegates from France are impatient for prompt and comprehensive retribution against fellow countrymen they regard as enemies—as former Vichy allies of Germany. They are not concerned by the possibility that drastic action now may be regarded in other countries as evidence of arbitrary methods to be expected in France when the destinies of that country again are in the hands of Frenchmen.

WPB Fixes Sliding Scale For Newsprint Allotments

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Official text of the War Production Board order under which newspapers and magazines are to be slimmer or smaller next year were released yesterday, confirming preliminary details announced Dec. 20.

The 2,500-word order fixes a sliding scale for reductions in quota allotments of newsprint paper for all publishers in the first quarter of 1944.

Quotas are figured from the basis of the tonnage required to print the net paid circulation of each paper in the first quarter of 1941, plus 3 per cent allowance for mechanical spoilage.

The order also specifies that each paper may make adjustments for certain increases in net circulation in 1942—not 1943—over 1941. Circulation increases in 1942 have been the basis for the majority of appeals for extra newsprint allotments, and the new amendment will eliminate what was becoming a serious administrative problem, the WPB said.

In figuring 1944 first quarter tonnage quotas, the basic 1941 tonnage is first figured. No reduction in the first 25 tons used is required. The tonnage between 26 and 125 tons must be reduced four per cent; between 126 and 250 tons, eight per cent; between 251 and 500 tons, 12 per cent; between 501 and 1,000 tons, 20 per cent; and all tonnages over 1,000 tons, 24 per cent.

The WPB estimates that the restrictions will reduce first quarter 1944 consumption of newsprint to 23.6 per cent less than 1941 use.

The provision which allows a publisher to carry quota paper unused in one quarter over into the next quarter for use in that period was continued in the official text.

During the week preceding the announcement of the official order, the Printing and Publishing Division announced that Government-owned stockpiles of newsprint would be built up, beginning in January, from Canadian shipments in excess of quota commitments.

The Canadian production authorities had guaranteed 182,000 tons of newsprint monthly to the U. S. Surveys last week indicated that pulpwood production had bettered expectations, and will permit delivery of at least 200,000 tons monthly in the first six months of 1944.

All Canadian shipments in excess of 182,000 tons monthly will be stockpiled by the U. S. Government as a cushion against possible adverse developments in the newsprint situation in the last half of 1944.

Private Canadian newsprint sources later suggested that the Canadian Government commitment to deliver at least 200,000 tons monthly was over-optimistic, and said that foreign shipments might prevent consummation of the stockpiling program.

President and Wife Distribute Gifts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—President and Mrs. Roosevelt held a Christmas reception for the White House office sta yesterday andpresented each employee with a combined paper weight and magnifying glass.

A four-inch square glass, the gift was inscribed "Christmas—1943" at the top and in one corner the notation "From F. D. R."

In line with Mr. Roosevelt's personal campaign to save paper, the gifts were in their original carton. The only concession to Christmas wrapping was a red ribbon, under which was slipped the Christmas greeting card of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

OPA Pops New Ruling: Popcorn to Sell Higher

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Popcorn—if you buy it before it's popped—is going to cost about five cents more a pound at retail.

An Office of Price Administration order, effective immediately, covers sales of unshelled popcorn on the farm through sales of processed shelled popcorn.

Two Rail Chiefs Bar Strike; Other Groups Still Conferring

Continued from Page 1

Johnston made their joint announcement. They explained that the President would proceed to arbitrate the controversy involving engineers' and trainmen's wages.

Meeting newsmen in a White House Lobby, Mr. Whitney stated:

"We are authorized by the Director of War Mobilization, Justice Byrnes, to say that the President has said that notwithstanding the fact that three of the (operating) organizations have declined to go along with his proposal to arbitrate, he will proceed to arbitrate and render a decision for the Trainmen and Locomotive Engineers.

"In consideration of that statement we will issue orders this afternoon calling off the strike set for Dec. 30 as far as our two organizations are concerned. We feel the public is entitled to this information prior to Christmas and wish to express our appreciation to the President, Justice Byrnes, Judge Vinson and others connected with the White House who have been so patient and who have been co-operating with us and the railroads in bringing about an adjustment of this matter during this period of the war.

"We have given earnest consideration to this matter because we are in war, and we feel our decision today will be bad news for Hitler and Hirohito."

Mr. Johnston said his orders withdrawing the strike call would go forward tomorrow morning.

The two union heads represent well over half of the 350,000 employees in the five operating unions.

Efforts at Mediation

Meanwhile, top Administration officials made fresh efforts to mediate the wage dispute so far as it involves other railroad workers.

Called to a conference with Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Vinson were the spokesmen for the carriers and for the 15 nonoperating unions.

The session was arranged to explore the counteroffer for settlement made by these brotherhoods in a conference with President Roosevelt last night.

As these efforts to find a solution to the controversy and avoid a threatened strike on Dec. 30 went forward, Attorney General Francis Biddle worked, under presidential orders, on the documents necessary for the Government to take over the railroads, should all mediation efforts fail.

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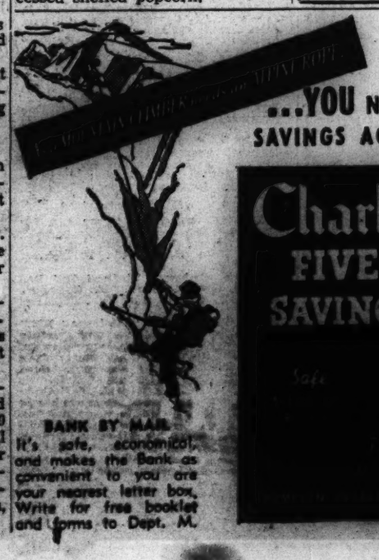

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New Films as They Come to Boston Screens

Jean Arthur In a Comedy At Keith's

There is such a demand for film comedies these tense days that a special welcome should await the general showing of "A Lady Takes a Chance," at the Keith Memorial.

Jean Arthur and John Wayne are starred in this story, really a western of a fresh sort, with Miss Arthur as a tenderfoot Easterner meeting Mr. Wayne as an untamed rodeo performer somewhere in the wild and woolly. Mollie has left behind three men who wish to marry her, when she starts on that grand tour in a bus, and she falls in love with Duke, who doesn't want to marry her or any woman.

The film is laughable from first to last, with its robust story by Jo Swerling, who is an old hand at this sort of thing. The incidents include night life on a bus, scenes in a rodeo show, a fight in a saloon in the approved western style, and a prolonged battle by Duke against getting "hooked."

Miss Arthur plays Mollie with an agreeable feeling for character, showing the Eastern girl, to whom nothing much had ever happened before, made dizzy with the rush of events as soon as she reaches the ranch country. She is by turns delighted, bewildered, scared, shy, bold, and dignified under difficulties, her whole performance summing up as being continuously funny.

Mr. Wayne fulfills all the requirement of his part that Duke should be a bombshell in Mollie's hitherto quiet life. Charles Winninger is a fruity old desert rat, Phil Silvers is appropriately noisy as a bus conductor, and the others of the large cast are satisfactory fun-makers. Frank Ross produced the film, and William Seiter directed it with a fine feeling for comedy strokes that do not depend on words to make their effect.

The companion feature is "Gangway for Tomorrow," a story about five workers in an airplane factory and the motives which brought them there.

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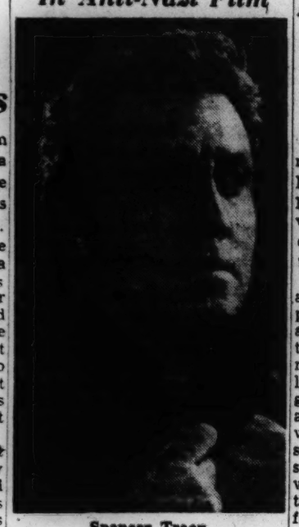

Spencer Tracy
Soon to be seen in "The Seventh Cross."

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hollywood, Calif.

Ann Seghers first wrote "The Seventh Cross" as a serial, and published it in a Russian magazine. She was then an exile from Germany. Later, in Mexico, she assembled the story in book form, and last year it was published in the United States. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has purchased the screen rights and will produce the film with Spencer Tracy, Signe Hasso, Jessica Tandy, Hume Cronyn and Karen Verne in leading roles.

The story opens in the fall of 1936 with the flight of seven prisoners from the Westhofen concentration camp near Mainz. The war had not yet begun, and the concentration camps were full of Germans. All but one of the prisoners is brought to bay by the Gestapo and either recaptured or killed. One escapes.

Safe over the border in the Netherlands, this last fugitive (who had been almost hopeless when the dash for freedom began) is asked what he will do. He must live, he says, to pay a debt. "To people who have hurt him?" he is asked. The reply is, no, to the people who have helped him. The people who help him are the background of the story—one of the most unusual Hollywood has made.

As designed by Helen Deutsch, a former theater press agent, the script doesn't give Mr. Tracy a line to speak for 65 pages—a hint of the pace at which the story is pushed forward in the opening sequences.

The picture marks the "big break" in Hollywood for Miss Hasso, who has often been suggested for roles, but has had only a few minor parts and those usually unsympathetic.

In Sweden, Signe Hasso was both an actress and a journalist. Even Ingrid Bergman has given attention and praise to her work before the cameras by remarking, "I always played second fiddle to Signe Hasso."

Jessica Tandy is better known to Broadway than to Hollywood. She played with Barry Fitzgerald in Paul Carroll's "The White Steed" a few years back, and subsequently was with Paul Muni in the Theater Guild's "Yesterday's Magis." In "The Seventh Cross" she plays the wife of Hume Cronyn, who is, as it happens, her husband in real life.

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Mary Martin In Radio Tale At the Met

"True to Life," a farce about a radio soap opera family, made by Paramount, with Mary Martin, Franchot Tone, Dick Powell, and Victor Moore heading the cast, came Thursday to the Metropolitan.

Mr. Tone as Fletcher Marvin and Mr. Powell as Link Ferris appear as a pair of radio writers who are threatened with discharge if they can't enliven their radio serial with incidents closer to the lives of their listeners. So Link goes into the suburbs in search of an idea, meets Bonnie Porter, a waitress in a lunch wagon, and is staked by her to a good meal, since he left his wallet behind when he changed his clothes. Further she invites him to meet her family, which is very like the oddly assorted household of "You Can't Take It With You."

♪ ♪ ♪

There is father Porter, played unctuously by Victor Moore, who invents things evenings, after his hard day's work at the bakery. He is on the track of synthetic rubber, but so far hasn't been able to get his product to bounce. His kitchen gadgets are good for laughs from all housekeepers who see the film.

Ma Porter is suspicious of Link from the first, perhaps because one man in the house, who is out of a job, is enough. That is her brother, who can't get along with Pa.

Then there is Twips, Bonnie's younger sister, who has a crush on Link at first sight, and Clem, who carries his physiology studies home.

Link finds a ready-made new program in the Porter family talk around the dining table, and telephones the results of his "research" daily to his writing partner. The new program goes over with a bang, and Link's only difficulty is to keep the Porters from listening to the radio while the serial is on.

♪ ♪ ♪

All this works up to a wild lot of happenings, and a good deal of fun of the simpler sort that the program sponsor has asked. Miss Martin and Dick Powell have an opportunity to sing, and Mr. Tone proves again his abilities as a light comedian. George Marshall directed.

The companion feature is "Pistol Packin' Mama," with Ruth Terry, Robert Livingston, Wally Vernon, and Jack La Rue.

Plays in Prospect

Suds in Your Eye—At the Wilbur, beginning Tuesday, Dec. 28. New comedy by Jack Kirkland based on the novel by Mary Lasswell. The cast will include Jane Darwell, Brenda Forbes, Kasia Orzazewska, Janet Tyler, William Hare, Hans Robert, and Betty Bartley. Mr. Kirkland is directing for J. H. Del Bondio and Kay Brown.

Mexican Hayride—At the Shubert, beginning on Wednesday, Dec. 29. New musical comedy, with music by Cole Porter, book by Herbert and Dorothy Fields, dances directed by Paul Haakon, settings by George Jenkins, and costumes by Mary Grant. Hassard Short is directing for Michael Todd. Bobby Clark heads a cast which includes June Havoc, George Givot, and Wilbur Evans.

The Student Prince—At the Boston Opera House, beginning Monday, Jan. 3. Revival of the familiar operetta, with Everett Marshall heading a cast that includes Frank Hornaday, Laurel Hurley, Detmar Poppen, and Nina Varella.

The Cherry Orchard—At the Wilbur, beginning, Monday, Jan. 10. Revival of the Chekhov play, in a new translation by Irina Skariatina and Eva LeGallienne. Carly Wharton and Margaret Webster are presenting the production, which will be directed by Miss LeGallienne. The latter and Joseph Schildkraut will head the cast.

Concert at Museum

Marjorie Church, pianist, and Vladimir Resnikoff, violinist, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will give the free USO-sponsored Victory Concert for members of the armed forces at the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday at 4 o'clock. Miss Church and Mr. Resnikoff, who were to appear in this series later in the season, consented to play this week instead when the Stradivarius Quartet were obliged to cancel their engagement.

The program will be as follows:

Sonata for Violin and Piano in G major, Opus 30, No. 3 ..... Beethoven
Miss Church and Mr. Resnikoff
Chaconne in D Minor ..... Bach
Mr. Resnikoff
Choros, No. 5 ..... Villa-Lobos
"Alma Brasileira"
El Puerto ..... Albeniz
Five Preludes ..... Chopin
Andante Spianato ..... Chopin
Waltz ..... Chopin
Miss Church

Ann Sothern And 'Maisie' At Loew's

As in all the films of the M-G-M Maisie series, Ann Sothern is the chief object of interest in "Swing Shift Maisie," at the State and Orpheum. She makes a cheerful, forthright, lovable person of the latest manifestation of Maisie, who goes into war production work when the vaudeville act she is traveling with breaks up.

Maisie of the soft heart is completely taken in by Iris Reed, a girl who is down on her luck. For a time it looks as if Iris would even take over Maisie's beau, as she did everything else that wasn't well staked down by its rightful owner, but all turns out as it should, with Maisie getting her man, a sort of substitute Clark Gable, as acted by James Craig.

Miss Sothern makes Maisie steadily amusing, even when she is in the doldrums, and this is something to place as a large credit mark beside the actress's name. Iris, as acted by Jean Rogers, is a distinct entertainment element in the picture. She is handsome to look at instead of being dubious of aspect, as might be expected as a matter of convention of the menace to the happiness of the boy-girl leads. There are numerous interesting people in the minor parts, too.

Richard Dix, town marshal of many Westerns, shines again in the other feature on the bill, "The Kansan," a Sherman United Artists release.

This picture is expensively produced, has an exceptional cast, and should have a large circulation, both in the first runs, and subsequent releases in double bills.

Everything to be expected in a Western is in this one, from the marshal who is the best shot in the territory to the big fight in the saloon, chases over the hills in carriages and on horseback, a cattle stampede, fights in the streets and in ambush, and picturesque vistas of mountain country along the way. The villain of the piece is the town banker, who expects the marshal to help him put through his schemes to squeeze the settlers dry.

The town gambler (played with a romantic air by Victory Jory) and the marshal are rivals for the attention of Eleanor Sager, belle of the town (Jane Wyatt). Eleanor lies to get the marshal out of the room when he is about to insist that the gambler hand over a satchel full of money stolen from a bank messenger. There is suspense in the situation, for the thief had a pistol pointed at the marshal and was about to pull the trigger. Further, it keeps the marshal thinking that the heroine prefers the other man.

The cast includes Albert Dekker, Eugene Pallette, Robert Armstrong, Francis McDonald, and Clem Bevans. George Archainbaud directed, using a screenplay by Harold Shumate, adapted from a book by Frank Gruber.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Boyd Neel String Orchestra with Eric Greene tenor. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Charles Dickens' "A Christmas Carol." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Talk by William Holt. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Steed. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKP, 11.8 meg., 19.6 m.
Melbourne—9:00 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG8, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Cambridge Entertains U. S. Troops. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.; VLQ8, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—A Christmas Party. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m. GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Carols from King's College Chapel, Cambridge. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.; KSW, 7.33 meg., 41.9 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Saturday, December 25

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. GOY, 6.13 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Eyes Front. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Current Events: GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; 102.9 m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin America. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—American Red Cross Eagle Club. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Guatemala—9:00 p. m.—"La Semana Al Dia." Recording. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Service from Westminster College Chapel, Cambridge. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Battle Honor. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Piano Solo: Augusto Cuellar. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

(Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.)

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Dec. 26

3:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"Over 21," starring Ruth Gordon. Staged by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last performance Saturday evening.)
Colonial — "The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Leila Ernst, Leonor Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Saturday

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:30.

Sunday

Boston Opera House—"La Traviata," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. 3:15. "Rigoletto," 8:30.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Cleora Wood, soprano; Ariel Hall, harpist. 2.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Mystery Broadcast," Ruth Terry. 1:20, 4:45, 8.
Exeter—"Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 5, 8.
Fenway—"Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Footlight Glamour," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.
Majestic—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, 10 a. m., 1:53, 5:46, 9:35. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall. 11:53 a. m., 3:46, 7:40.
Keith Memorial—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 9:42 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, Robert Ryan. 10:51 a. m., 1:38, 4:26, 7:12, 9:59.
Kenmore—"Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Cab Calloway. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.
Metropolitan—"True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone, Dick Powell, Victor Moore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. "Pistol Packin' Mama." 11:43 a. m., 2:33, 5:33, 8:33.
Modern—"I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:25. "Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:45.
Orpheum—"Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, Jean Rogers. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.
Paramount—"Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Footlight Glamour," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:10.
RKO-Boston—"Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller, Nancy Kelly. 10:50 a. m., 2:01, 5:03, 7:56, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:29, 3:31, 6:33, 9:15.
Scollay—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 11:06 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 7, 9:45. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:30, 8:35.
South Station Theater—"Ace of Flight," "Spanish Fiesta," "A Volcano Is Born," "Music Will Tell," "Unusual Occupations, No. 3," "Screen Snapshots No. 3," "Bested by a Beard," three cartoons. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
State—"Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, Jean Rogers. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.
Telepix—"Art Treasures of the Vatican," "Bombing Berlin," "Alan Mowbray," "Destination Island X," "Novelties," "Photographs by Bannister." Two color cartoons. World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown — "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 12:30, 4:18, 8. "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. 2:06, 5:48, 9:30.
Washington Street Olympic—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

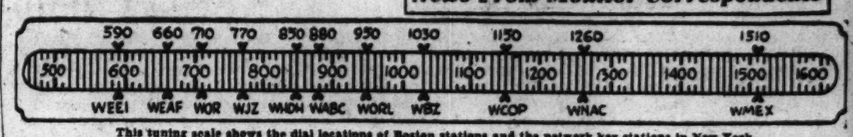
Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Jimmy Dorsey. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien, Constance Cummings. "Bette Davis Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 1:40, 8.
ARLINGTON—**Capitol**: "You Were Never Lovelier," Rhonda Fleming, Fred Astaire. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Regis Toomey. "Boy to Hold," Dennis Dutton. "Spy Train," Richard Travis.
BRAINTREE—**Braintree**: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 1:45. Continuous from 9:45.
BRIGHTON — **Brighton**: "Gay Alibi," Rosemary Lane, Mary Healy. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 1:45, 7.
BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. "Chance of a Lifetime."
Coolidge Corner: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Paris After Dark."
Cleveland Circle: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—**Central Square**: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. "Texas," William Holden, Glenn Ford. 2, 8.
University: "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert. 2:45, 6, 9:25. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—**Dorchester**: "Here Comes Elmer," Dale Evans. "It's Love Again."
Codman Square: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—**Capitol**: "Suspicion," 3:32, 9:18. "Joan of Paris," 2, 7:35.
Park: "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Frontier Badmen."
HYDE PARK — **Fairmount**: "Dangerous Blondes," Edmund Lowe, Evelyn Keyes. "Golden Boy," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN — **Jamaica**: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith," Allen Jones, Evelyn Ankers. 3, 8.
LEXINGTON—**Lexington**: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney. 2:30, 8:15. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 3:50, 9:35. (No matinee Christmas Day).
MALDEN—**Granada**: "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:38, 4:51, 8:05. "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. 3:13, 6:28, 9:38.
Mystic: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 2:20, 5:30. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 2:15, 7, 10.
Maplewood: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle. 3:31, 9:21. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 2:12, 6:12.
Strand: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 3:08, 8:20. "Sleepy Lagoon," 1:58, 7, 10.
Orpheum: "A Christmas Carol," Lionel Barrymore. 2:15, 8: "Assignment in Brittany," Susan Peters, Pierre Aumont. 3:25, 9:10.
MATTAPAN—**Oriental**: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—**Medford**: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "That Nazty Nuisance," Bobby Watson.
Fellsway: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn.
MELROSE—**Melrose**: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy. "Hi Diddle, Diddle," Adlophe Menjou, Martha Scott.
NATICK—**Colonial**: "Too Many Husbands," Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray, Melvyn Douglas. "Texas," Glenn Ford, William Holden. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—**Paramount**: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "The Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara.
NEWTON—**Paramount**: "Fired Wife," R. Paige. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 2, 8.
QUINCY—**Quincy**: "Mystery Broadcast," F. Albertson. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Donald O'Connor 2, 8.
Strand: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. "That Nazty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—**Central**: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall.
Strand: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney, Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone.
Capitol and Bell Square: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "Prairie Chickens," Jimmy Rogers.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—**Camese**: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—**Wakefield**: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 9:15. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 2:20, 7:35.
WALTHAM—**Embassy**: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1, 8.
WAVERLEY—**Strand**: "Oklahoma Kid," Humphrey Bogart, James Cagney. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn.
WATERTOWN—**Watertown Square**: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe.
Coolidge: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Mexican Spitfire's Blind Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol.
WELLESLEY HILLS—**Community Playhouse**: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn.
WEST NEWTON—**West Newton**: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "The Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara.
WINTHROP—**Winthrop**: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adlophe Menjou, Martha Scott.
WOBURN — **Woburn**: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Wooley, Gracie Fields. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 1:45, 8.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6.30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Pres. Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
3:15	Pres. Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
3:30	News; Snapshots	Morton Downey, songs	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Maj. Gen. E. Gregory	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Those With Us	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	'Christmas at Cambridge Un., England	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:45	Interview; "Date"	Singing Stars	"Young Widder Brown"		Jan Savitt's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; X. Cugat's Or.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Cinnamon Bear"; sk.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Carols; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Christmas Music, with	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	Carl de Suze, m. c.	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Edw. Tomlinson, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Fisen's Orch.	F. Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	'Dateline': drama,	"Hot Stove League"	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	Friday on Br'dway	"The Lone Ranger";	Yankee Yarns	Christmas Music; St.	Royal Light Quartet
7:45	soloists; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	Paul's Boy's Choir; or.	Christmas program
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News";	'Excursions in Science'
8:15	comedy quiz; mu-	"Parker Family"; dr.	Graham; F Black's Or	Fulton Oursler, news	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	sic; drama, "The	Meet Your Navy; music	'Hit Parade': M. War-	"Christmas Party";	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Small One"; News	var. show; interviews	now's Or.; soloists	Carols; Music R'ndup	'Beyond Victory'
9:00	Playhouse: M Mor-	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bach's
9:15	gan: Joan of Paris	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; chor.	Gracie Fields' Show	music
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Jan Savitt's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing: quiz;	Classical Album: Bach's
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Orchestra; Narration	Quiz; Art Linkletter	tenor; John King, mc	music
10:00	Pres. Roosevelt;	President Roosevelt;	President Roosevelt;	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt;
10:15	"Christmas Eve in	"Christmas Eve in Bat-	"Christmas Eve in Bat-	"Christmas Eve in Bat-	"Christmas Eve in Bat-
10:30	the Battle Zones";	tle Zones": How Our	tle Zones": How Our	tle Zones": How Our	tle Zones": How Our
10:45	Amer. Servicemen	Men Are Observing Day	Men Are Observing Day	Men Are Observing Day	Men Are Observing Day
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Christmas Story
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; "Off Record"	President Roosevelt;	Christmas Story
11:30	"Mrs. Miniver"; dr	Fishermen's program	"Music You Want"	Recorded message	Christmas Music
11:45	"Mrs. Miniver"; dr	Christmas Music; News	Music; Helen Traubel	Honolulu Christmas	Christmas Music; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	"Breakfast Club"	Music from Manhattan:	Louise Morgan Int'vws	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Help Wanted	Breakfast Club	Vocalists; orchestra	King George VI: 'Unity	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Christmas music	Breakfast Club	"Christmas at Aunt	in a Year of Victory;	Waltz Time
9:45	Christmas music	Breakfast Club	Patty's"; drama	Pickups Throughout	Waltz Time
10:00	King George VI	King George VI	King George VI	the British Empire	King George VI
10:15	Youth on Parade	Christmas With Armed	Santa Claus Rides	News; "Tune Factory"	J. Grossman
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor;	Forces; two-way phone	Again"; news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rosato's Discoveries
10:45	talk; guests	talks; pickups Army	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Agnes Bailey; stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	posts; music; speakers	'Hook n' Ladder Follies'	Children's Bible Hour	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	from Europe and U. S.	Or.; Ralph Dumke, mc	Children's Bible Hour	Melody for Meditation
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary talk	'Lighted Window'; dr.	Children's Bible Hour	Frank Sinatra, songs
11:45	tions": B. Burke	Air Express; Carols	With Fulton Ourslier	Children's Bible Hour	News service
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Circle C Band
12:15	Jean Parker	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Circle C Band
12:30	Bess Malone in	Christmas Choral Music	Man on the	Carols; Music Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Christmas Carol"	Farm and Home Hour	Farm; News	Winter; Christmas Day	Italian drama; music
1:00	Dick Powell; Mar-	Rex Maupin's Or; tenor	N. Lescher Army Show:	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Italian Melodies
1:15	tha Tilton; Carols	quartet; B Thompson	Dr.; music; guests	Lutheran Male Chorus	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Musical Variety	"Easy Rhythms"	N. Lescher Army Show	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	news service	Fishermen's pgm; News	News service	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books'	Metropolitan Opera:	Christmas Party: Fran-	Charles Hodges, news	You Shall Have Music
2:15	'I Frederick, jst	Thomas "Mignon";	ces Langford; Lee	Christmas Camp Pickett	You Shall Have Music
2:30	Follies"; Evelyn	Mme Sievens, James	Wrestland; or; chor;	Mutual Goes Calling	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Howe, m. c.	Sutton; Patrice Munsel	talks; Lewis Stone mc	Mutual Goes Calling	News service

Municipal League's Book Is Long Record of Service

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-five years of municipal housekeeping will be brought to a close at the annual meeting of the Women's Municipal League of Boston on Dec. 30. The record of those years has been dusted off and put into book shape as an anniversary present to the members from their President, Mrs. Henry D. Tudor. This peerless gift should be off the press on or about that date.

The history of this energetic woman's organization has been compiled by Miss Dorothy Worrell, whose acquaintance with the League dates from her own days at the Boston Girls' Latin School. She recalls the whole school being assembled at Jordan Hall one Saturday morning to listen to stereopticon lecture on rats and flies given by an official of the League. Never after that could she forget the League, although she was too young to take part in its early anti-rodent campaign, which brought into vogue the saying:

If we have to go to New York for our hats,
New York comes to Boston to ask about fats.

Another school lecture by a League member, this one on civic responsibility, made such an impression on Miss Worrell that to this day, she says, she has not violated the principle it taught—"Never throw a discarded piece of paper, wrapping, or other item of rubbish in street, sidewalk, or yard."

Her next contact with the League came when as a student at Radcliffe College she was assigned to investigate candy factories in the North End. This was field work for a course in municipal government. The League's civic housekeeping schedule at that time included the making of many reports on conditions in the provision stores of Boston, and it cooperated with the Suffok District Medical Society in obtaining legislation to regulate exposure of food for sale. Its service in this field was ultimately taken over by the Boston Board of Health.

Street Improvement

In 1924 Miss Worrell began her active association with the League as an inspector in its streets and alleys department. Of all its varied work through the years, street improvement through better waste disposal probably best typified the League to the general public, she says. As early as 1911, the activity of this department won from Mayor Fitzgerald this communication: "There is no doubt that the efforts of the Women's Municipal League have given a new impetus to the cleaning of streets."

Pioneer in many projects for making Boston a better place to live in, the League's way was to initiate experiments for the good of the community, prove their worth, and then get some existing agency to take them over. In 1911, for instance, it opened the first evening School Center for neighborhood social and recreational purposes. This "object lesson," designed to show the citizens of Boston the desirabliity and feasibility of using school buildings after hours, was financed and staffed by the League for a year. Today there are 14 such centers in Greater Boston.

The woman who originally led this band of "municipal housekeepers" into Boston highways and byways was no less a person than Katharine Lowell Bowlker, sister of Harvard's President Lowell and of Percival Lowell, the astronomer, and Amy Lowell, the poetess.

For Katharine Bowlker, according to those who knew her in the early days of the League, there were no obstacles. While her practical vision in founding it was that the housekeeping of a great city was women's work. One of her pet projects grew out of her conviction that children should know the joy of growing things even though they had to live in a crowded city. Thus it was that children's gardens were first dug in vacant city lots in Boston.

Gardening for children is the one project still carried on by the League. Just last summer another early undertaking, the North Brigton Community Center, was relinquished to an independent board of directors. This Center is now supported by the Community Fund, but its little gray house with red trimmings belongs to the League and in it most of the writing of the history was done.

Penley Scheduled To Be Arraigned On Draft Charge

BANGOR, Maine, Dec. 24 (AP)—Howard E. Penley, of Dorchester, Mass., District Secretary of the Socialist Party in New England, is scheduled to be arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Ballard F. Keith today on a fugitive from justice charge.

He was taken into custody yesterday by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents while en route with his wife to spend Christmas with her parents at Caribou, Maine.

A warrant charging him with being a fugitive from justice was issued by Deputy United tSates Marshal Ralph Jordan and was based on a Massachusetts warrant charging Mr. Penley with violation of the Selective Service Act by failure to report for induction in Massachusetts on Dec. 22.

Mr. Penley said Dec. 22, in a written statement, that he would not report for induction because he was opposed to the war on political and religious grounds.

He added that he planned to spend the Christmas week end in Maine and would then return to Boston to await Government action.

Prewar Dads Still Drafted By Lot Method

Pre-Pearl Harbor fathers are still being inducted by lot and not by official priority of age groups within the 18 to 38 classification, it was made clear today at State Headquarters of Selective Service.

Reports had been circulated that fathers would be inducted by groups, beginning with the youngest first. Officially, the order number obtained under the national drawing prevails, said a spokesman, who added, however, that local boards might be more lenient to the older fathers in granting occupational deferments.

This in effect might be the same as priority by age, but officially deferments are supposed to be for reasons other than family status, it was stressed.

Before recent legislation put fathers at the bottom of the draft barrel, it had also been reported unofficially that prewar fathers throughout the 18 to 38 bracket had been given more lenient deferments for occupation in comparison with single men and childless husbands, even though under the law family status was not to affect occupational deferment.

Many of the older fathers, it was reported, had concluded that the armed services could not make good use of them, since so many over 38 had been found unable to meet the physical demands of military life.

While such a trend of comparative physical usefulness may be valid, it was also pointed out that an Army can't operate only with 18-year-olds or even with those in their twenties, since the character and maturity of men, especially in a big-brother relationship, were much in demand for positions of responsibility and for morale in every fighting unit, it has been found, making older men an indispensable proportion in every outfit.

Reports about the drafting of fathers just two days before the traditional family gathering of Christmas were labeled "unfortunate in making Selective Service appear harsh and unreasoning," the spokesman said. Some of the fathers had become such since Pearl Harbor and therefore were not to be classified with those about whom the controversy raged recently on priority of induction, it was recalled.

Also, it was announced last month that necessities of fighting the war and building up the armed forces would require the induction of quotas every day except on the Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of the Christmas and New Year week ends.

Jordan Marsh Sponsors Yule Radio Program

"Into the Christmas skies" tonight at 7:30 o'clock a radio program dedicated to "loved ones far from home" is being sponsored by Jordan Marsh Company in greetings to all New England.

To be radiocast by Station WNAC, the program will offer carols by the Boys' Choir of St. Paul's Cathedral and Francis J. Cronin, organist. There will also be heard a recitation to music, "'T was the Night Before Christmas."

Appreciation of the tremendous amount of work during the holiday buying rush was expressed by officials of the company at a dinner yesterday in the Parker House. The entire Parker House ballroom was taken over for a holiday dinner and party tendered to store executives.

James H. Fairclough, Jr., a Vice-President, as master of ceremonies introduced as speakers of the evening, Edward R. Mitton, President; Cameron S. Thompson, Vice-President, William A. Everett, Vice-President, and Richard Edwards, Sales Promotion Manager.

Other members of the management present were Robert Mitton and Edward J. Pendergast, directors; Richard Daggett, Operating Manager, and Daniel Lunt, Assistant to the President.

A. E. Finney was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee and he was assisted by Miss Norma Kinney and Miss Laura Snyder of the Manufacturing Department. Miss Kinnev's Hawaiian dances and songs by Miss Snyder were adjudged by all present as the "hit" of the evening. Members of Jordan's Christmas Caravan performed the holiday amenities for the occasion. Music was supplied by Tommy Carr's Orchestra, with Eddie Grant, accordionist.

Repatriate Back in Boston

Once Prisoner of Japanese

Royal Arch Gunnison, former writer on The Christian Science Monitor, and now a Mutual Broadcasting System correspondent, who recently returned to the United States, shows an arm band which his wife, former Marjorie Hathaway of Brookline, wore while a Japanese prisoner. Mr. Gunnison is to make his biweekly comment at 10 p. m. tomorrow over Mutual from Station WNAC, Boston.

Walk Up Fifth Avenue Thrills Late Prisoner of the Japanese

Royal Arch Gunnison, who has returned to Boston after having been a prisoner of the Japanese for two years, declared today in an interview at the Hotel Puritan that one of his biggest moments after his return to the United States was to walk up Fifth Avenue in New York and look in the store windows.

"The Japanese propaganda had told us that there was nothing in the shop windows on Fifth Avenue, that you couldn't get meat, sugar, and clothing, that everything was rationed," said Mr. Gunnison, a former staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor and now commentator for the Mutual Broadcasting System. "We knew it wasn't true, but it sure was gratifying to walk up Fifth Avenue and see for ourselves.

He is in Boston to spend the holiday on Cape Cod with his wife, former Marjorie Hathaway of Brookline, Mass., and his mother, Mrs. Helena C. Gunnison, of Seattle, Wash. While here Mr. Gunnison will radiocast his biweekly Mutual news comment tomorrow from Station WNAC in Boston.

Mr. Gunnison proposed that the same propaganda machinery that is now being used in Japan to keep up morale be employed to change Japanese thinking after Japan has been conquered. "We've got to turn the same thing on them that their own country has," Mr. Gunnison declared. "They've been told what to think and what to do for so long that we would be muffing an excellent chance if we failed to use this machinery to reeducate them to the fact that they have really lost the war and that they must change their ideas.

"If we do not," Mr. Gunnison stated, "Japanese propaganda will continue to tell the Japs that they have really won the war, that their forces were outnumbered and not beaten and that they must take the necessary measures to see that the Army and Navy have sufficient numbers the next time they go to war."

Separation of the Japanese political and military hierarchy from its Emperor must also take place, Mr. Gunnison declared. "It's a familiar practice for Tojo to explain losses, setbacks and other changes by the phrase 'The Emperor says,'" Mr. Gunnison pointed out. "If the Japanese people are once made to realize that it is their own leaders who have lost, they will be made to recognize real defeat." Otherwise, Mr. Gunnison added, the Japanese expansionist scheme that embraces a 500-year period will continue to go on unchecked."

Names of 24 New England Soldiers Listed Among 311 Reported Wounded

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—The names of 24 New Englanders are included in a list of 311 United States soldiers wounded in action in the European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced today.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Mediterranean Area

Connecticut

Arre, Private Thomas F.—Mrs. Mary Detommaso, mother, Southington.
Brailey, Corporal Francis J.—Walter Brailey, father, East Lyme.
Danauskas, Private Joseph K.—Mrs. Ursule Danauskas, mother, Waterbury.
Peck, Private First Class Frederick A.—Harry Peck, father, New Haven.

Maine

Deschaine, Private Adrien—Xavier Deschaine, father, Keegan.
Oberg, Private Elbridge M.—Simon P. Oberg, father, Stockholm.

Massachusetts

Barressi, Private First Class Joseph—Salvatore Barressi, father, Saugus.
Bruno, Private First Class Charles A.—Mrs. Anthony J. Bruno, mother, Malden.
Gourley, First Lieut. Donald F.—Mrs. Dorothea Gourley, wife, Salem.
Mahan, Technician Fifth Grade, John F.—Mrs. Katherine F. Mahan, mother, Charlestown.
Ricker, Sergeant Ralph O.—Mrs. Margaret Ricker, mother, Boston.
Robitaille, Private First Class Raymond—Mrs. Mary L. Robitaille, mother, Chicopee Falls.
Starzyk, Private Joseph J.—Mrs. Bertha Starzyk, mother, Bondsville.
Sullivan, Sergeant Jeremiah L.—Mrs. Julia T. Sullivan, mother, Cambridge.
Tataro, Private First Class Mario J.—Joseph Tataro, Sr., father, Northampton.
Tolka, Private First Class Francis P.—Miss Amelia Frances Tolka, sister, North Uxbridge.
Vezina, Staff Sergeant Edward J.—Euclid O. Vezina, father, Springfield.

New Hampshire

Labrie, Private Roger P.—Mrs. Cecile B. Labrie, mother, Manchester.
Savage, Private John R.—Mrs. Katherine B. Savage, mother, Manchester.

Rhode Island

Crowther, Private First Class Edward H.—Mrs. Harry Crowther, mother, Providence.
Nunes, Private Leo—Mrs. Mary Costa Nunes, mother, Valley Falls.
Spolter, Private Arnold J.—Mrs. Sophie Spolter, mother, Providence.
Turner, Private First Class Edward R.—Mrs. Bessie Morgan, sister, Ashaway.

Vermont

Smith, Private George A., Jr.—George A. Smith, Sr., father, Derby Line.

Packaged Air-Conditioning a Prospect

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

An all-in-one, packaged, air-conditioning unit for heating homes in winter and keeping them cool in summer will be a major contribution of gas companies to the postwar housing revolution, according to officials of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company today.

So far as the gas company authorities are concerned, the idea of combining all the features of air-conditioning in a single, compact unit is not new, since it was well advanced when the war started and could be put in mass production now if materials were available. Still, there are no more than two of the units in actual service in Greater Boston, both test units installed in branch offices of the gas company.

After more than 10 years of planning, however, the company predicts that packaged air-conditioning systems will be turned into big business once the war ceases.

Basically, there will be little difference between the single-unit, air-conditioning system than that which has been in use in homes for some years. The chief difference is that the packaged system will come in a compact, single unit controlled by a thermostat and switches in the living room, instead of being a multiple unit setup. While the change sounds simple, gas company officials believe it will be as significant to refrigeration as the elimination of the battery was to radio.

This is one postwar development that will have undergone all the necessary tests for proving its worth. It was tried out for several years before the war and was just coming into commercial usage both for homes and industries before the war. In the case of the packaged air-conditioning system, the war merely held up production. Hence, it is not a so-called "war baby" dependant upon postwar experimentation to prove its value.

Under the new system, invigorating atmosphere, neither too cold nor hot, nor too damp or dry, will be delivered to commercial plants and homes with a minimum use of moving mechanical parts. The possibilities for a vast, new industry here are tremendous. For out of the 1,000,000 new homes to be built every year for at least a 10-year period after the war, as the estimated need of the nation, the gas companies anticipate an annual installation of possibly 100,000 air-conditioning units.

What will the cost be for these all-in-one units? There's the catch, or there was the catch before the war. Then it was upwards of $2,000 to $2,500 installed. But like the automobile, the original costs are high. Under mass production, the costs should be reduced to meet the popular demand.

Operating costs on the present gauge of gas prices would be comparatively high. But the increasing use of gas for domestic purposes is constantly bringing prices down to the point, perhaps, where single-unit air conditioning may be well within the reach of average home owners. That is the goal of the gas companies under the grand prospectus of their evolutionary plans for home owners.

Another Bargain

Despite the high assessment of $175,000 set by the city of Boston upon the property located at the corners of Scollay and Pemberton Squares in the downtown district, it took only a matter of minutes for this structure containing the Epstein Drug Store to be sold at public auction this week at $68,700.

Thus Bostonians obtained another example of the marked difference between assessed valuations and market value on Boston properties. This was one of the best business corners in the downtown area. It follows closely the sales of two other properties in the same district, the former Old Colony Trust Company Building at 17 Court Street, and the United States Trust Company Building at 30-40 Court. Both were sold at only a fraction of their assessed values.

All three sales were made through the office of John C. Kiley, broker. The Epstein Building was sold by Augustus P. Loring, Trustees to Samuel L. Sneireon. It is a 3½-story building with commercial offices above the ground floor.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "L," "M," "N," "P," and "Q" now valid; all expire Jan. 1. "R" stamps valid Dec. 26; "S," Jan. 2; "T," Jan. 9; and "U," Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" become valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Allied Bombers Blast Berlin and French 'Rocket Coast'

Continued from Page 1

the Allied invasion of the West.

Vitebsk, Polotsk, and other rail centers farther north must be retaken before such a massive effort can get properly under way. The Soviet offensive will not necessarily be launched at the same hour as the Anglo-American cross-channel try. The Russian assault may precede the Anglo-American by a considerable period in order to divert German forces from the West.

On the Italian front, the Eighth Army still fights in and around Ortona on the Adriatic coast, while only patrol activity is reported on the Fifth Army front. A delayed dispatch from Italy quotes General Eisenhower as saying that in spite of the slow progress the Italian campaign had been definitely worthwhile because it has given the Allies air bases from which to bomb central Europe and because it has tied up important German divisions.

In the Far East, the Allied aerial offensive against Japanese bases in the Southwest and Central Pacific continues unabated.

Continent:

Berlin Battered By RAF Bombers

In sweeping in on cloud-covered Berlin early a great fleet of RAF night bombers utterly foiled the German Capital's weary defenders.

More than 1,120 United States tons of four-ton block busters and other high explosives turned sections of the battered city into a solid mass of flames once more.

German fighter planes were taken completely by surprise, RAF fliers said. The overcast also hampered searchlight and anti-aircraft workers. The RAF lost no more than 17 bombers of the total force of many hundreds.

In a swift daylight follow up, United States Marauders bombed military objectives in the Pas-de-Calais area of France—the district which has become known as the "Rocket-Gun Coast" because of belief in neutral countries that Germany has established emplacements there for shooting rockets toward England. RAF, Dominion, and Allied fighters accompanied the Marauders.

The day-before-Christmas deluge of high explosives and incendiaries emphasized that the Allies are not going to let seasonal sentiment interfere with invaluable bombing weather in which to pave the way for the final invasion drive.

The giant four-engined planes, switching their usual tactics for onslaughts on the Reich Capital, flew over the North Sea at midnight instead of following the usual southerly routes. Previous RAF attacks generally have been in early evening.

First German reports of the raid said workers' quarters had been hit. The radiocast asserted a considerable number of the attacking bombers were shot down by Nazi fighters and antiaircraft fire despite the change in RAF strategy.

The German International Information Bureau said the raid was a "terror attack" made "in the early hours of Christmas Eve."

In the last heavy blasting of Berlin on Dec. 16 the RAF lost 30 bombers while dropping 1,500 long tons of explosives.

Even before the latest raid it had been estimated the German Capital was half-destroyed in six big raids carried out by the RAF at a cost of 181 bombers.

In the campaign to obliterate this so-called "king of targets" the British had attacked in great force the nights of Dec. 2, losing 41 planes and dropping 1,500 tons of explosives; Nov. 26, losing 32 planes in unloading 1,000 tons; Nov. 23, Nov. 22, and Nov. 18.

By a Staff Artist

"Rocket Gun" Bases

This shows how German "rocket guns" might be able to bombard London if they are set up in the Calais area of France, as is reported. One of the heaviest Allied raids of the war was directed at the Calais region today.

Coastal Towns Shelled by Nazis

The German High Command announced its naval shore batteries had shelled targets at Dover, Deal, and Folkestone, across the Channel from Nazi-controlled France.

Translations of the Berlin Radio's first account of the action had led to belief the Germans had announced use of "rocket shells," but a recheck showed the phrase employed by the Germans—"leucht-granate"—meant "flare shells" or tracers.

Leucht-granate is a phrase which could reasonably be translated "rocket," but in the sense of a distress rocket. Because of current talk abroad of alleged German plans to use giant rocket guns to shell London, listeners made their original translation in this connection.

No damage from the over-Channel shelling was announced.

Russia:

Russians Storming Vitebsk Defenses

Troops of Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's Baltic Army were storming the outer defenses of Vitebsk as Moscow dispatches reported that a powerful two-day-old German tank offensive along a 400-mile front to the south had been stopped in its tracks.

Berlin admitted new breaches in German lines to the north and southeast of Vitebsk after "heavy, fluctuating battles." Front reports to Moscow said Red Army units were less than 12 miles north of the heavily fortified base after forcing another water barrier and killing 800 Germans.

Other Russian columns were streaking south and west to threaten the Vitebsk-Polotsk rail line, capturing several villages and additional advantageous positions en route. The Russian communiqué added that enemy troops were abandoning large stores of equipment as they fell back.

One dispatch said the German High Command was throwing more and more armor into the tank offensive, which presumably was launched as a diversionary attempt to weaken General Bagramian's drive on Vitebsk.

The Moscow war bulletin said the fighting in the Zhlobin area was exceedingly bitter. Here Russian troops under Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky, trying to close an important German escape corridor to the west, destroyed 57 tanks and killed 1,500 Nazi troops on Dec. 23. This success was achieved, the bulletin added, "despite the numerical superiority" of the enemy forces.

The fighting in the Kiev bulge was second only in intensity to that southwest of Zhlobin. Field Marshal Gene Fritz von Mannstein launched two strong tank and infantry attacks against Russian positions, but was forced to withdraw after losing 27 tanks and 800 men.

Italy:

Allies Drive On In Snow and Rain

Fighting in snow and rain, the Eighth Army has driven northward and captured the village of Vezzani three miles southwest of Ortona and the Canadians are digging the last Germans out of Ortona with bayonets, it was announced at Allied Headquarters in Algiers, Algeria.

The whole Italian front was blanketed by wet, wintry weather which handicapped operations both aground and in the air.

American infantry of the Fifth Army plodded through the snow to take one high point but was pushed off another. Marauder bombers of the United States 15th Air Force pounded the railroad along the French-Italian Riviera in three places.

The most violent fighting continued in the Ortona area, where the Germans battled desperately to retain the eastern anchor of their defense line.

Other units of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army were pressing relentlessly northward despite the intolerable weather.

Vezzani, the village which the British captured Dec. 23, is about a mile north of the highway between Ortona and Orsogna.

Other British troops fought their way into the outskirts of Villagrande, two miles southwest of Ortona.

Weather limited action on the Fifth Army front largely to patroling and in the only two decisive moves announced in the communiqué, American troops gained some high ground a mile east of Acquafondala and lost a hill half a mile southeast of Vitiucso which they had captured previously.

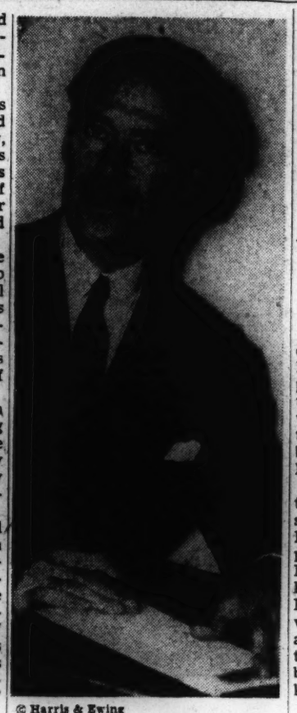
Weather Grounds Most of Air Force

Clouds and storms kept heavy bombers and most of the other airforces on the ground, but American Marauders struck simultaneously at three different points on the German rail artery along the Riviera in Southern France and Italy.

At Imperia, several miles east of the French-Italian border, railroad yards and bridges were bombed. At the frontier town of Ventimiglia railroad yards and approaches also were blasted. And at Antheor in France, a short distance from Cannes, the huge north viaduct and approach was hit despite heavy flak.

Gen. Dwight Eisenhower said on Dec. 23 that the Italian campaign had been definitely worthwhile because it gave the Allies new, important air bases and also had kept the enemy strength spread thin.

Prior to the Allied invasion, he said, seven German divisions were in Italy. Just 13 days after the conquest of Sicily, the Nazis had sent 19 divisions into Italy and in addition, had been forced to keep troops tied up in Southern France and the Balkans because of the uncertainty of the next Allied move, the Commander in Chief added.



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Richard G. Casey

Mr. Casey, who has been Minister of State in the Middle East, has been appointed Governor of Bengal to succeed Sir John Herbert and will take up his duties late in January, it was announced Dec. 23. Bengal, now suffering one of the worst famines in its history, will be a base of the Southeast Asia Command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in a drive against the Japanese.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Advance In Eastern Bosnia

Pressing "successful offensive operations" in Eastern Bosnia, Marshal Josip Broz's Partisans reported their units closing in further around the town of Sarajevo, where the First World War was touched off, The communiqué was broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio.

While the Berlin Radio claimed that all organized guerrilla resistance in Serbia had ceased, Marshal Broz's war bulletin reported that in the neighboring Province of Bosnia, Partisan forces had occupied territory between Breza, a town on a branch railway 15 miles north of Sarajevo and Vares, northern terminus of the line. A power station was blown up and 50 Germans were killed in this action.

Other Partisan columns already were reported approaching Sarajevo from the south, he asserted.

The Yugoslav communiqué said the Partisans were on the offensive in all other parts of Bosnia.

Pacific:

14 Japanese Planes Shot Down

Allied planes struck right and left up the narrow waterway between New Britain and New Guinea, doing heavy damage to Japanese supply facilities and air bases and shooting down at least 14 enemy aircraft, Allied Headquarters in New Guinea announced.

The heaviest concentration of enemy ships reported in the Marshalls was sighted by American Army and Navy fliers who attacked two atolls in the mid-Pacific island group. Twenty ships were counted at Kwajalein, indicating Japanese reinforcements against a possible invasion strike.

Two transports and a freighter in the harbor at Wewak, on the northeast coast of New Guinea, received two direct bomb hits each from Mitchell medium bombers that scudded in low to also set fires in airdrome and supply dump areas and silence antiaircraft positions.

The American General asserted he was overwhelmed with admiration for Allied troops fighting under terrible weather conditions and across difficult terrain on both the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts.

One of the unifying influences, General Eisenhower explained, is the desire among all troops of all nationalities to work together.

The General said cracking the German winter line was not a job for the Air Force alone, but for the infantry as well, which is making slow, plodding progress.

Choice of Gen. Eisenhower 'Open Secret' in Two Capitals

Continued from Page 1

early spring—before the spring thaws in Russia, or not much after the beginning of the thaw. The Germans must not be allowed time to move forces from the Eastern to the Western Fronts.

Element of Haste

That writes an element of urgent haste into the preinvasion bombing schedule. Not only must maximum damage be done to German war industry during the next two or three months, but the invasion coast itself must be softened and the primary coast defenses must be reduced to the minimum possible effectiveness.

Into this picture of emergency must be fitted the experience of Tarawa which forces an upward revision of the amount of bomb tonnage necessary to reduce coastal fortifications. Tarawa did not disprove the theories of the air enthusiasts. Bombing can soften the way for landings. But Tarawa did show that it takes more bombs and more shells to smash concrete gun emplacements and machine-gun pillboxes than previously had been assumed.

It is no secret any longer that the survival of most of the Japanese on Tarawa through the preliminary bombardment was a surprise and a shock. When the Marines started ashore it was fully believed that resistance was almost at an end. Instead the Japanese came through the bombardment almost unscathed.

It must be realized that the Germans have had more time to perfect the channel defenses and possessed more accessible materials for the task than were available to the Japanese at Tarawa. The Japanese had two years at the end of a long water haul at Tarawa. The Germans have had better than 3½ years to fortify the Channel coast. The estimated weight of bombs which must be dropped on those fortifications goes up as the time shortens. General Eisenhower receives his assignment at a moment when these other factors enhance the difficulty of the task.

The Russian winter offensive was under way in the Nevel sector this week, but on a narrow front and small scale. The exact date it began has not been announced but it apparently was about 12 days old today and had gained a total of about 20 miles which brought it up against the outer defenses of the rail center of Vitebsk, important to the Germans as a barrier on the road to Riga.

The limited initial success was due partly to the seriousness of the danger to the Germans. The loss of Vitebsk almost certainly would mean the crumbling of the whole northern German flank stretching up into Finland. They understandably offered strong resistance, meeting each Russian advance with repeated counterattacks.

They also were counterattacking at a half-dozen other points along the Russian front—delivering the kind of counterattacks which are not intended primarily to gain ground, but to delay the opponent's plans. That, in fact, was the general picture—a Russian army obviously poised for great movements along the whole front, only one sector of which had opened, with the Germans striking little short jabs at the poised mass trying to throw it off balance.

Serious Thrust

The curtain raiser had begun, but the big show was still to come. What was left uncertain was whether the Nevel thrust was a feint to cover a bigger move elsewhere, or the beginning of the main drive. The German northern flank was a rich prize and the Russians were in easy striking distance for it. They could advance in that direction with shorter supply lines than on any other part of the front.

The probability seemed to be that the thrust at Vitebsk was thoroughly serious and that from Vitebsk the Russians would push on for Riga and the Baltic coast to clear Leningrad and isolate the Germans in Finland.

Netherlands Churches Of Christian Science Closed

LONDON, Dec. 24 (AP) — All Christian Science churches in Holland have been closed by the Germans, the official Netherlands News Agency said yesterday. The agency added it had reliable information that all the churches' property was confiscated.

Kharkov Builds Anew on Ruin Left by Nazis

Continued from Page 1

mines in the neighboring Donets Basin is being produced. Next year, the huge Kharkov tractor plant will resume operation.

The local bread ration now equals the Moscow ration.

In the open market, I observed a large variety of foodstuffs and articles of every description. Private trade exists, but already the Socialist system is making headway. About 170,000 of the population are served by state-operated dining rooms which have supplanted high-priced private restaurants. Newly reopened state department stores display considerable assortments.

Typical Example

The fate of Kharkov and its inhabitants under the Germans provides a typical concrete example of the fate of all Nazi-occupied areas. For, though the degree of devastation and persecution of the civil population may vary with the zeal of different local German commandants and with the length of time of German occupation of a given area, the basic policies and directives were everywhere the same.

Terrible as are the Germans' physical crimes and atrocities, in some ways their systematic elimination of cultural and moral values is even more appalling—the closing of schools, burning of books, spreading of anti-Semitic poison, their scheming efforts to tempt and corrupt those whose lives they spare, seeking to make wide sections their accomplices for purposes of subsequent blackmail and intimidation.

Thus when the Germans retreat, there usually is some small number of misguided persons who find themselves hopelessly compromised as traitors.

Traitor Mikhail Bulanov at the recent war-criminal trial was a case in point.

Illustrative of the German negative attitude toward morals and ethics was the conduct of the German defendants. They avowed their crimes almost with gusto, gratuitously filling in all lurid details. They professed regret for their actions, although here their motives were obviously suspect, as their sole hope for leniency lay in "making a clean breast" of everything.

But never once was there the faintest suggestion of any moral repentance or shame for their past. They readily blamed everything on their Nazi chiefs and seemed to think the circumstance that they were obeying orders from above absolved them from any personal moral guilt for their actions. Perhaps this destruction of individual conscience and individual moral responsibility among his followers is Hitler's greatest crime of all.

Along the battle-scarred Ukrainian countryside, a thin mantle of snow fails to hide or soften the hideous panorama of destruction that unfolds mile after mile.

Destruction Everywhere

Twisted rails, burnt-out railway cars, wrecked tanks and armored cars and guns are strewn helter skelter alongside the track. The train halts where cities and towns once stood, but little now remains save shell-pitted walls. Even trees planted along the right of way are blasted and broken from shellfire, testifying to the terrific battle which took place along here last July, when the Germans launched their unsuccessful summer offensive.

Only 2½ years ago, this was a rich, flourishing agricultural and industrial region. Kharkov then was a modern metropolis of 925,000 population. Before the Germans arrived, many persons were evacuated eastward, but about 450,000, or nearly half, remained. According to the figures of the German occupational authorities, by the summer of 1943, only 185,000 remained. The Germans themselves frankly acknowledged that the decrease was due largely to famine, which in the course of nearly two years accounted for 100,000 persons.

In addition, at least 100,000 were deported to Germany in 120 trainloads. In Mid-December, 1940, the German commandant ordered all Jews to vacate their houses and apartments in the city and move to the barracks of the Kharkov Tractor Factory within three days.

Jews Considered 'Fair Game'

Carrying or hauling whatever they managed to salvage from their household and personal possessions, these hapless people set forth. Many never reached their destination, being shot en route by German soldiers who regarded them as fair game or falling into the clutches of the Gestapo. About 400 stragglers were locked up inside a synagogue without food or fuel. About 17,000 reached the factory barracks, where they, too, were locked inside the buildings wothout food. Between Jan. 7 and 10 all survivers were taken off in truckloads and executed.

Such briefly, are the data compiled by Soviet commission investigating German atrocities on the spot. Today Kharkov no longer has any Jewish population.

But though the Nazi terror was worst against the Jews, it by no means neglected other sections of the population. Besides mass shootings and "gaswagens" (lethal trucks), from the first day of Nazi entry, hundreds of civilians were hanged daily and publicly in streets and squares.

Though officially the Germans encouraged private enterprise in trade and industry, they brought in no consumers goods or foodstuffs for the civil population—although the German Army was plentifully supplied with luxuries, including French champagne, nor was there any serious effort to resume production in the city's great industrial plants, though many German concerns sent their representatives.

Cultural Life Halted

Under the Germans, Kharkov's cultural life was completely interrupted. A week after entry, they ordered the city's many institutions of higher learning and research—numbering more than 40—to prepare for resumption of activities, but this was only a prelude to systematic plunder. All valuable equipment, including apparatus for cracking the atom, was dismantled and shipped to Germany. Books were either shipped to Germany or destroyed.

A German commissar with absolute powers was assigned to each institution. These Nazi officials mostly semiliterate noncommissioned officers.

Professors and researchers were denied any food ration and either starved or eked out a miserable existence by making boot polish, soap, candles or other small salable commodities. When the Red Army reoccupied Kharkov last August, only three institutions had escaped complete destruction.

All Libraries Closed

During their occupation, the Germans did not so much as open one library or bookstore for the distribution of books, and magazines, even Nazi propaganda.

According to the chairman of the city Soviet office, which here corresponds to a mayor, 50 per cent of Kharkov's buildings were damaged beyond hope of recovery, while 20 per cent of the remainder requires extensive repairs. Its water and gas systems were destroyed completely, as well as the city's 33 bridges and all public baths.

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"While still a young man, the tide of public opinion turned against Him. His friends ran away. One of them denied Him. Another betrayed Him. He was turned over to His enemies. He went through the mockery of a trial. He was nailed upon the cross between two thieves. While He was dying His executioners gambled for the only piece of property He had on earth—and that was His coat. When He was dead He was taken down and laid in a borrowed grave through the pity of a friend.

"Nineteen wide centuries have come and gone, and today He is the Centerpiece of the human race and the Leader of the column of progress.

"I am far within the mark when I say that all the armies that ever marched, and all the navies that were ever built, and all the parliaments that ever sat, and all the kings that ever reigned, put together, have not affected the life of man upon this earth as has that one solitary Life."

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War Refugee Problem: Relief Action Integrated

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 24—Integration of work now being done by a number of separate organizations in connection with the colossal task of repatriating displaced persons after the war is being urged here following the Teheran announcement that the timetable for invasion on Hitler's European Fortress has been agreed upon between Britain, the United States and Russia.

The problem concerns not less than 20,000,000 persons, all of whom will be clamoring to go home as soon as possible and the organizations in question include, on the governmental side, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the League of Nations Office for Refugees, the International Labor Office, and the Allied Postwar Requirements Bureau in London (which is expected to be absorbed by UNRRA).

Among the private charitable bodies which are interested, are the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Girl Guides, Save the Children Fund, the Society of Friends and the Salvation Army.

Most voluntary societies are represented on the Central Committee which was formed in London to keep private enterprises in touch with the various governments on questions affecting relief and rehabilitation in areas stricken by war.

According to an estimate by Sir Herbert Emerson, League Commissioner for Refugees, there are 20,000,000 dispatriates in Europe, but this huge figure does not include prisoners of war who number probably 10,000,000. To this total must be added that of Allied and Axis armies which may be even larger than that of refugees and displaced persons.

Many Chinese Refugees

The I. L. O. i na recent publication from Montreal said the "displacement of the population in Europe" is a reminder also that "in China the number of refugees who have left their homes as a result of Japanese aggressions is estimated at 30,000,000 to 60,000,000.

As far as Europe is concerned civilian dispatriates can be divided into three groups:

1. Germans and others (Jews among them) who have been moved from their homes as a result of a deliberate attempt on the part of Hitler to remake the political and demographic map of Europe.

2. Those who have been evacuated or who have fled for reasons connected with war operations, including air bombing, land fighting, and organization of defense zones.

3. Workers who have been coerced or tricked into going into Germany for war work either on land or in factories.

Ever since Hitler came into power he has been moving Germans as though they were chessmen. Despite the flight of 400,000 Jews and political opponents of the Nazi regime, Germany's population from migration rose by 93,000 between 1933 and 1939.

At the outbreak of the war, Hitler redoubled his efforts in this direction. He called back German minorities from Russia, from the Baltic States, from parts of Yugoslavia, and settled them in parts neighboring territories which he decided he would incorporate into the Reich.

Prague and other towns in Czechoslovakia for example acquired some 500,000 unwanted German colonists in this connection.

Changed His Policy

Then as his conquests increased he suddenly changed his policy and sent German settlers eastward and southward again; back into the Baltic States, into Slovenia, and the so-called General Government area which previously he had reserved for the Poles. Also into the Soviet Ukraine.

"Not under the hot sun of Africa," wrote National Sozialistische Monatselfte in January, 1941) as cited in the I. L. O. publicaten Displacement Population). "But here is the East, where land is all ready for starting on one's own soil from the beginning—Germany in the east will be colonized by German people. It is going to be a rich country of peasants and children, a granary of Reich and of German blood. Thus, German living space is secured for all time."

Many of these "all-time" colonists already are on the way home again. They are not included in the total of those to be repatriated after the war.

Nor are those members of German minorities who, before the war, lived in Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Rumania and are still there today. There is little doubt, however, many of them who have thrown in their lot with the Germans of the Reich will be chased out when the Nazi regime collapses, thus swelling the total of dispatriates the United Nations must include in their plans.

Millions Affected

In an effort to remake the map, Hitler has, apart from Germans, moved over 250,000 Czechoslovaks, at least 2,000,000 Poles, about 120,000 Netherlanders, 100,000 Belgians 500,000 French and 500,000 Yugoslavs.

These figures include Jews which, however, are outnumbered by gentile expatriates.

The satellites have been equally active. For example, 100,000 Greeks have been removed, and replaced by 80,000 Bulgarians in the annexed regions of Thrace. Hungarians have evicted 70,000 Slovaks, and 200,000 Rumanians from annexed territories of Transylvania and Baeska.

It should also be added that when the Russians occupied Poland and the Baltic States they moved roughly 1,500,000, and 190,000 persons respectively, to what the I. L. O. publication describes as "Eastern U. S. S. R." in other words, Siberia. Some of these have since reached Iran, the Levant, and central Africa.

When we think of the second group—people who have fled or have been evacuated on account of war operations—we generally think of those Germans who have lost their homes from air bombing of whom there are believed to be at least 1,000,000 outside Germany. The number still in Germany is unknown.

But these form only a small proportion of the total in this category. For instance, Germans have moved at least 1,000,000 from the coastal regions of France in connection with their plans for defense against invasion.

The Poles, French, Belgians, and Dutch who fled when their countries were invaded have now largely returned home. But those in U. S. S. R. who either moved voluntarily eastward or went as a part of a vast preconceived plan when the Germans swept through Western Russia are still in exile. Their numbers are declared to exceed 10,000,000.

At the beginning of 1943, a third category—foreign workers in Germany—included, apart from war prisoners, about 1,500,000 Russians, 1,300,000 Poles, 350,000 Italians, 320,000 Czechoslovaks, 300,000 Dutch, 300,000 Belgians, and 250,000 Yugoslavs. The number employed as prisoners of war is estimated at 1,750,000.

Since then civilian figures probably have increased considerably despite the comparative failure of labor conscription decrees in several of the occupied countries, particularly France and Greece.

The preliminary UNRRA agreement reached at Atlantic City only touches the fringe of the problems which will have to be tackled from directly behind the invading armies if they are to be successfully dealt with.

Those who remember how refugees, leaving their homes, complicated the work of soldiers during the battles of Poland, France, and Belgium, hope plans will be made in time to ensure that somewhat similar difficulties will not arise when dispatriates want to go back home again in the wake of the victors.

'Home' for Repairs

Associated Press

Incident in the South Pacific

An American airman inspects flak damage to his plane on landing on a carrier after returning from a recent raid against the Japanese on Rabaul, important enemy base on New Britain.

Glow of Noel Penetrates Allied Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Dec. 24—Christmas Day in the Mediterranean theater of war is to be observed as a holiday as far as possible.

In the words of a special military order in one area, "Work is to be reduced to the minimum. Only essential operational and maintenance work will be carried out. Officers and men required to work on Christmas day will be granted a holiday on some other day."

In the forward positions, it may mean only something rather "special" to eat or drink, or if circumstances permit, perhaps, an exchange of greetings, a little impromptu decoration of tents, huts, trenches or billets.

At the other end of the scale where more facilities are available, there will be the cloest possible approach to the traditional festivities—parties, imposing dinner menus, entertainment, elaborate decorations, Christmas trees. In between these two extremes lie many grades of commemoration according to what is available for the purpose.

Everywhere that it can possibly be arranged there will be a church service. This again will vary according to circumstances from a group of mud-stained men listening to a chaplain within range of the enemy, to big congregations assembled in churches and halls. At one panzer camp I know, the men have built a little church of odds and ends of plywood and canvas for their services.

In many places, congregations will be representative of several nations united for prayer and thanksgiving. In one camp, Americans, British, French, Yugoslavs, Italians, and Poles will be brought together closer than they normally are by their common tasks of war.

Christmas dinners will vary according to the supplies available. Behind the battle line, this will mean for the Americans turkey, cranberry sauce, and pumpkin pie, if the tins arrive, and for the British, turkey and plum pudding. The less fortunate will make the best of rationed hash or bully beef.

On the way to the front and back again, I listened in to many plans for making the best of local resources. There were allusions to chicken, duck, and other delicacies obtained easier in country districts than in towns.

Crisis Averted

For the British in one zone, what threatened to be a "Christmas-pudding crisis" has been narrowly averted. Expected supplies did not come through, but the Army Catering Corps rose to the emergency and, working successive shifts for four days and four nights, produced 10 tons of Christmas pudding on improved cooking equipment in the field.

A power-driven mincer was fixed up with the engine taken from the refrigerator of a captured Italian general's mobile kitchen. Truckloads of bowls and ingredients were rushed up to where 12 field steamers had been constructed from water tanks borrowed from the Royal engineers, and furnaces were vamped up out of four-gallon gasoline cans filled with earth. Cooks were called upon from as far as 300 miles away, and six days before Christmas, many thousands of Tommies were assured of their pudding.

One American bomber squadron I visited in Italy was having a great deal of fun running a Christmas-menu competition, with suggestions limited to the fare obtainable through ordinary service supplies or local purchases. The winning card was to be faithfully followed by the cooks on Dec. 25.

Christmas gifts from home have been a source of great pleasure to the men all the way up to the lines, and under that heading, of course come, letters. Service post-office staffs have been working overtime to insure that parcels and letters marked "Not to Be Opened Before Christmas" can in fact be opened by eager recipients at the right time.

Card Decorations

Christmas cards are decorating tents, dugouts, trucks, billets, messes, and even the inside of armored fighting vehicles.

At one busy port, the "Wrens"—the women's service of the British Royal Navy—have got together a choir to entertain the sailors. In return, the sailors are producing a pantomime. American and British soldiers and airmen have made up carol-singing clubs. In one place, the Italians have organized an excellent dance band to entertain the Americans and British. The French are in it in a big way, too.

Units remote from centers where organized entertainment is provided have produced their own concert parties and dance bands, displaying great ingenuity in improvising the necessary stage "properties" from anything handy. Among all the thousands of men and women on service in the Mediterranean area, there is much first-rate professional talent.

But naturally at this season, the main topic of thought and conversation is home and loved ones, coupled with the hopes that next year's Christmas may be celebrated in very different circumstances and may be in the fullest sense one of peace and good will.

WPB Informs Motorists Antifreeze Supply Ample

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The War Production Board yesterday warned motorists against rumors of shortages of antifreeze solutions.

Allocations of industrial alcohol are adequate to meet current antifreeze needs, the agency said.

BBC Bans Lyrics By P. G. Wodehouse

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corp. yesterday banned the airing of musical comedies with lyrics by P. G. Wodehouse, on the ground that the humorous writer, interned by the Nazis, "broadcasts for the enemy."

The action drew a protest from comedian Leslie Henson, who has been reviving some of Mr. Wodehouse's works.

"There is a very great controversy about him and under English law no man is guilty until proved so to the satisfaction of a jury," Mr. Henson said. "We shall not know the facts until Mr. Wodehouse has been released from Germany. His broadcasts no doubt are made at revolver point, with the Gestapo behind him."

Mr. Wodehouse was captured by the Germans following their 1940 offensive in France. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced several months ago that Britain had noted that Mr. Wodehouse had lent his services to the enemy propaganda machine.

Liquor Ring Arraigned On Federal OPA Charge

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Seven men, who Assistant Enforcement Supervisor William E. Dunnigan of the New York District, Federal Alcohol Tax Unit, said were members of a "million dollar 'black market' ring" in whisky, were released in bail ranging from $1,500 to $2,000 today pending Grand Jury action.

Six of the men were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter on a complaint filed by Assistant U. S. Attorney J. Gerard Gregan. The seventh was ill, but a bondsman signed his bail bond at his hotel. The Government charges they conspired to violate the Office of Price Administration's ceiling prices on liquor.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT Christendom the hearts of all rejoice at this glad season of the year. Children and adults alike listen with joy to the sacred record of the birth of the babe Jesus. They are eager to hear the story of the coming of the human herald of the ever-present Christ-idea.

The loved Gospel account tells of the Wisemen who, following the star, came asking: "Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him" (Matthew 2:2). They sought out the babe Jesus, and when they found him they laid down before him their offerings of "gold, and frankincense, and myrrh" (Matthew 2:11).

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It was in 1866 that Mary Baker Eddy, prophet of today, discovered Christian Science. She posited her revelation of Truth upon the teachings and works of Christ Jesus. Christian Science interprets the Scriptures spiritually, and thereby enables countless numbers to find freedom from want and lack, doubt, discouragement, and material methods of healing. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 164): "To the vision of the Wisemen, this spiritual idea of the Principle of man or the universe, appeared as a star. At first, the babe Jesus seemed small to mortals; but from the mount of revelation, the prophet beheld it from the beginning as the Redeemer, who would present a wonderful manifestation of Truth and Love."

One of the provoking causes for world unrest and upheaval is the perennial fear that there may not be sufficient supply for all. Even as the Wisemen of old laid down gold as their offering to the Christ-child, so Christian Science bids humanity to set aside its material sense of substance. Unburdened by anxiety or limited outlook, Science replaces the belief of lack with the enduring and true perception of God's unending largess for His creation, the universe, including individual spiritual man.

Christian Science is predicated on the genuine record of God's creation, as set forth in the first chapter of Genesis. Therein man is spiritually created as God's own image and likeness, a creation pronounced complete and wholly good. The needs of man are supplied, without interruption, by his heavenly Father. The spiritual understanding of God's continuing provision leaves no latitude for dismay or doubt that there may not always be enough for all.

As the Wisemen of old laid frankincense down as their offering, so Christian Science bids its followers to set aside superstitions and misconceptions of God. It presents the Christianly scientific concept of God as infinite Love, who sends no evil or punishment to His children. The spiritual understanding of God's omnipresent goodness precludes place or power for evil. Thus dethroned, error is understood to be unreal. As this spiritual fact is accepted and demonstrated, the wrongdoer learns that evil is self-punished so long as it is indulged; but when the wrongdoing is abjured and honest reformation ensues, the penalty ends with the sin.

Since the time of Jesus, no pathological method for the cure of disease has been found so effective as the tender ministrations of Christian Science, based as it is on the Christ, the rock of spiritual healing. As the Wisemen laid down at the feet of the babe Jesus their offering of myrrh, so does Christian Science ask its followers to lay aside all dependency upon material means of healing, with implicit faith that God, the loving Father-Mother, is ever the omnipotent Physician. Science enlarges such faith by the spiritual understanding that Love never fails, even during the most trying times. There is no mystery in Christian Science treatment. Results are sure when the sufferer turns to infinite Mind as the only Healer. No conjecture attends reliance on Principle; for it is known at the outset that demonstration must inevitably ensue.

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In order to illustrate how this divine Science operates in its practical application to human affairs, the writer cites his own experience. A quarter-century ago he was able to lay aside false beliefs of lack, mistaken religious convictions, and dependency upon medical methods. During World War I he received his introduction to Christian Science through the friendly ministrations of a Christian Science Camp Worker. In joyful anticipation of the good it contained, he began to read the soldier's vest-pocket edition of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. Through the intervening years since demobilization, he has found that the spiritual understanding which unfolds from the study of this precious volume has brought sufficient supply of all needful things, a love and deep reverence for God and His Christ, and the wonder of recovery from disease. The demonstration has been permanent.

In profound gratitude for the Christ, Truth, which has brought healing, freedom, and joy into their lives, Christian Scientists lift their voices in praise and acclaim, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men" (Luke 2:14).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Norway's Best-Known Fjord

"THE WONDROUS BEAUTIFUL" is how the Norwegian writer Wergeland describes the Hardanger fjord district—and it is no overstatement. The second longest and the best known fjord in the country, its popularity is due to the variety and beauty of its scenery and to its accessibility.

The most hard-bitten of wayfarers will never forget the charm of its delightful waterways between the mountains, with their rich mantles of forest drawn around them and ornamented with their sapphire and diamond glaciers, and their pearly waterfalls. There is magic in the many-hued lakes, the music of 'orrents and cascades, and toy-like villages and solitary farmhouses in these majestic surroundings. . . .

The gentle and verdant scenery of parts of the Hardanger contrast strongly with that of most of the other fjords. Well-kept farms, with their brightly painted farm buildings, lie on the higher slopes, or nestle by the water's edge among fruitful orchards. . . . The Hardanger is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery, though it may not have the wild grandeur of some of its more northern neighbors.—From "A Wayfarer in Norway," by SAMUEL J. BECKETT. (New York: McBride.)

for Thinkers

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MOTHER AND CHILD: *A Burgundian Sculpture of the Fifteenth Century*

THIS LOVELY GROUP of Mother and Child, having come down to us all the way from the shadowy, mysterious Middle Ages, remains to delight and illumine our own time. At the Metropolitan Museum, in New York, we may still see it, styled in the catalogue: Burgundian of the Fifteenth Century; a sculpture in painted limestone which may have been the work of one Claus Sluter who was of Dutch descent. It was this artist, we learn, who brought the realistic movement in sculpture to ripe expression in Burgundy. We feel, even today, the delicacy, the tenderness expressed in his approach to the subject which has always been, and still is, the most precious subject which any artist may depict.

Now the sculpture shows faintly a variety of warm colors, for it has been painted over in different periods. The Virgin's hair was originally gilded, and partially covered by a white veil. Her mantle is blue and gold, lined with red; her gown blue with uneven traces of the red from a later over-painting. The Child's dress is green, patterned with gold. There is color still visible everywhere, even in the bench and in its cushion. Although the sculpture has received a few minor restorations, it is on the whole in remarkably fine condition. And, to those of us who have not seen it, it will come as a surprise that the figures are somewhat more than life size.

We feel the artist's religious ardor in the bending pose, in the clasp of that capable hand which holds the Child. Into his work, Claus Sluter poured his great love and veneration, and today, all these centuries after, we can savor and share his deep feeling. But possibly most strikingly impressive of all is the introduction of the book. The Virgin is holding it on her lap, yet it is the Child who is giving it more attention. It is as if he had found the most momentous passage and was pointing it out to his mother. In it we may, if we like, read a forecast of that saying of Luke, twenty-fourth chapter, twenty-seventh verse: "And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself." His small finger firmly marks the place and all we who follow after may profit by the lesson thus indicated.

This Year's Nativity Play

EACH YEAR we suggest that someone else do the annual Christmas play, and each year we relent and do it ourselves. We say it's a tremendous amount of work. It is. We say so many players are difficult to corral. They are. We fear that audiences are tired of the same old thing. We are wrong. Yet we look for some variation of the traditional form, a new story, perhaps, with new characters, whose devious or worldly spirit is deflected from its course until it is swept into the tidal wave of Yuletide feeling. Or a play centering around a shepherd who wavers between following the star or abandoning his lambs to the wolves. Perhaps the Wise Men tarry by a well, and regain their lost course by a star mirrored in its depths. Or maybe the saints may step down from their niches and carry their own legendry into a dramatic mingling of humor and wisdom.

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But this particular year! How can we blow the trumpets of joy? We think we can't; but, when we read again the second chapter of Luke, we found that the opening salvo of the angels was: "Fear not!" So we take down the old shabby Cruden's Concordance and begin arranging verses from the Gospels and the Prophets and King David. All we wished for is there, in heartening promise. These we shall give our verse-speaking choir to chant. Now for the action: the trilogy of the Child in the manger; the visit of the shepherds; the adoration of the kings. Our story shall be part sung, part chanted, on either side the platform by robed choristers. Between them, in all the beauty that light, color, and design can give, our action will ebb and flow.

The play must be sustained for at least half-an-hour, and even then a prelude of carol singing is required. Spectators must not be asked out on a snowy night and dismissed before they are even thoroughly warmed. We consider a prelude: Isaiah on his mystical watch tower? The visit of Elizabeth? We conclude to begin with the Angel Gabriel appearing to Mary, reproducing the Rossetti painting, while Arline with her lovely voice recites the Rossetti sonnet which goes with it. Then we darken out, slowly; and, while Virginia is singing a stanza from "O Holy Night, the stars are softly shining," we make ready for another tableau, Mother and Child and gentle Joseph.

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Then it is midnight and the sleeping shepherds are awakened on their hillside by the tall beautiful apparition with a star; they rise and follow. The alleluias die away. Soft knocking is heard. The choir takes up some of Arthur Symons' verses, and the starry angel leads the shepherds in with their ewe lamb, their pipes, and their bob of cherries. Off they go, to spread the joyous news, and Virginia's voice floats out from the velvet black with Gounod's "Nazareth." Our angel has sped secretly away and reappears, leading down the center aisle Caspar, Balthazar, and the dark Melchior. Presumably their entourage of elephants and camels are waiting outside. But little Nubian princes, slim and brown, attend them, carrying the gold and myrrh and frankincense. How decide between stressing the pomp of majesty, or the profundity of the Wise Men? We work a transformation. The kings doff their crowns and lay them at the manger-side. They sweep off their jeweled robes and lay them on the floor. Then they take their attendants by the hand as they make their farewells; and, having come on in kingliness, they go off in the brotherhood and the humility of the wise.

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How complete our play? We can bring in the homeless of the world, the sons of every land who, if the Prince of Peace prevails, must some day kneel side by side. Or we can summon angels and more angels in soft Fra Angelico colors, with wings and haloes and harps. Meanwhile, as the singer is caroling the "Virgin's Lullaby," the scene is flooded with soft blues and a softer rosy light. The Holy Family rest in peace and trust.

The midnight hour comes. In the darkness, a bell strikes twelve. An anachronism, perhaps, but what has time to do with Christmas? The music goes into Bach's "Jesu, joy of man's desiring." Other and more mystical angels drift on, half-seen and wholly wonderful. Day dawns in amber warmth. There they are again, shepherds, kings, attendants and worshippers! The choir chants triumphantly: "Arise, shine! For the glory of the Lord has risen upon thee! O Jerusalem that bringest good tidings, lift up thy voice!"

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A pause, and a thrilling voice promises that the bruised reed shall not break, nor the smoking flax be quenched, and that the Prince of Peace shall not fail nor be discouraged until he has set judgment on the earth. Another voice chimes in, proclaiming that even on those who have dwelt in shadows, on them shall the Light shine. Then everyone, together, swings into the glorious verse from Isaiah that begins: "Unto us a child is born"; and, as it closes, the great "Adeste Fideles" soars upward.

So, it is over. Soft-eyed and silent, the players slip into adjoining rooms and divest themselves of their shining robes. They smile a little, but they cannot yet talk to each other. The audience, also hushed, rises slowly and moves homeward. Some of them are still singing, under their breath: "Come ye, O come ye, to Bethlehem."

ESTHER W. BATES

Christmas in Capricorn

Sea and sky are silver-gray
And the metal-brightness of the day
Is too much for the eye, so that
one looks away.

The water, waveless and pool-still
Is torn, as with a sharpened quill,
Where darting stiff-winged fish etch
with unconscious skill.

There is no coolness in the air,
Nothing to intercept the glare;
Unchallenged, heat and light hold
session everywhere.

GODFREY YOUNG

Manger Song

Baby, baby, sleep awhile.
(The hour is late, the night is still.)
Rest safe beneath your mother's smile.
(The star is bright above the hill.)

O little feet, how hard the road!
(The star above the hill is bright.)
O little hands, how great the load!
(Late is the hour, and still the night.)

O tiny one, your lonely part
(Above the hill the star how bright!)
To bear a whole world on your heart.
(How late the hour, how still the night!)

Sleep, then, for a little while—
(The hour so late, the night so still.)
Tonight, your nest and mother's smile.
(How glows the star upon the hill!)

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

Everything in Its Christmas Dress

FOR THE PEOPLE who were shovelling away on the housetops were jovial, and full of glee; calling out to one another from the parapets, and now and then exchanging a facetious snowball,—better-natured missile far than many a wordy jest,—laughing heartily if it went right, and not less heartily if it went wrong. The poulterers' shops were still half open, and the fruiterers were radiant in their glory. There were great, round, pot-bellied baskets of chestnuts, shaped like waistcoats of jolly old gentlemen, lolling at the doors, and tumbling out into the street. . . . There were pears and apples clustered high in blooming pyramids; there were bunches of grapes, made, in the shopkeepers' benevolence, to dangle from conspicuous hooks, that people's mouths might water gratis as they passed; there were piles of filberts, mossy and brown, recalling, in their fragrance, ancient walks among the woods, and pleasant shufflings, ankle deep, through withered leaves; there were Norfolk Biffins, squab and swarthy, setting off the yellow of the oranges and lemons. . . .

The Grocers'! O the Grocers'! nearly closed, with perhaps two shutters down, or one, but through those gaps such glimpses! It was not alone that the scales descending on the counter made a merry sound, or that the twine and roller parted company so briskly, or that the canisters were rattled up and down like juggling tricks. . . . Nor was it that the figs were moist and pulpy, or that the French plums blushed in modest tartness from their highly decorated boxes, or that everything was good to eat and in its Christmas dress; but the customers were all so hurried and so eager in the hopeful promise of the day, that they tumbled up against each other at the door, crashing their wicker baskets wildly, and left their purchases upon the counter, and came running back to fetch them, and committed hundreds of the like mistakes, in the best humor possible; while the Grocer and his people were so frank and fresh, that the polished hearts with which they fastened their aprons behind might have been their own, worn outside for general inspection, and for Christmas daws to peck at if they chose.
—From "A Christmas Carol," by CHARLES DICKENS.

Gull og røkelse og myrra

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

ALLE KRISTNE føler en dyp glede i sitt hjerte i denne julefestens tid. Barn og voksne lytter med glede til den hellige beretning om Jesusbarnets fødsel. Hvor gjerne hører de ikke fortellingen om hans komme, som skulde bli den menneskelige forkynner av den alltidnærværende Kristus-idé.

Evangelieberetningen forteller om vismennene som fulgte stjernen og kom og spurte: "Hvor er den jødenes konge som nu er født? Vi har sett hans stjerne i Østen og er kommet for å tilbede ham" (Matteus 2:2). De søkte å finne Jesusbarnet, og da de fant ham, la de ned foran ham sine offergaver, "gull og røkelse og myrra" (Matteus 2:11).

Det var i 1866 Mary Baker Eddy, våre dagers profet, opdaget Kristen Videnskap. Hun grunnet sin åpenbaring av Sannheten på Kristi Jesu lære og gjerninger. Kristen Videnskap gir en åndelig fortolkning av Skriften, og setter derved utallige mennesker i stand til å finne frihet for mangel og nød, tvil, motløshet og materielle helbredelsesmetoder. Mrs. Eddy skriver i *Miscellaneous Writings* (s. 164): "For vismennenes syn kom denne åndelige idé om menneskets eller universets Prinsipp til syne som en stjerne. Til å begynne med syntes Jesusbarnet lite i dødeliges øine; men fra åpenbaringens berg så profeten det fra begynnelsen av som Gjenløseren, som vilde bringe en vidunderlig manifestasjon av Sannhet og Kjærlighet."

En av de årsaker som fremkaller uro og omveltning i verden, er den stadige frykt for at der kanskje ikke vil være tilstrekkelige forråd til å tilfredsstille alles behov. Likesom fortidens vismenn la ned gull som sin offergave til Kristus-barnet, byder Kristen Videnskap menneskeheten legge til side sin materielle opfatning av substans. Ubelemret av engstelse eller et begrenset utsyn erstatter Videnskapen forestillingen om mangel med den varige og sanne erkjennelse av Guds aldri opbrøtende gavmildhet overfor Hans skapelse, universet innbefattende det individuelle åndelige menneske.

Kristen Videnskap er bygget på den virkelige beretning om Guds skapelse som den er fremstillet i første kapitel av Første Mosebok. Der er mennesket skapt åndelig som Guds eget billede og lignelse, en skapelse som erklæres å være fullstendig og helt igjennem god. Menneskets behov blir tilfredsstillet av dets himmelske Fader uten avbrytelser. Den åndelige forståelse av Guds uophørlige forsorg levner ikke rum for motløshet eller tvil om at der alltid vil være nok for alle.

Likesom fortidens vismenn la ned røkelse som sin offergave, byr Kristen Videnskap sine tilhengere legge til side overtro og vrangforestillinger angående Gud. Den fremsetter det kristent videnskapelige begrep om Gud som uendelig Kjærlighet, som ikke sender noget ondt eller nogen straff til Sine barn. Den åndelige forståelse av Guds allestedsnærværende godhet utelukker enhver mulighet for sted eller makt for det onde. Når vi på denne måte berøver villfarelsen all makt og myndighet, forstår vi at den er uvirkelig. Efter som denne åndelige kjensgjerning blir godtatt og demonstrert, lærer den som gjør urett, at det onde straffer sig selv så lenge det utøves; men når et menneske avsverger det onde og viser opriktig omvendelse og forbedring, ophører straffen samtlen med synden.

Siden Jesu tid har ingen pathologisk metode for helbredelse av sykdom vist sig å være så effektiv som den Kjærlige tilsvelse av Kristen Videnskap, grunnet som den er på Kristus, den åndelige helbredelses kilde. Likesom vismennene la ned for Jesusbarnets fødder den myrra de brakte som offergave, ber Kristen Videnskap sine tilhengere om å legge til side enhver tilflukt til materielle helbredelsesmidler med ubetinget tro på at Gud, den kjærlige Fader-Moder, til alle tider er den allmektige Læge. Videnskapen øker en slik tro ved den åndelige forståelse av at Kjærlighet aldri svikter, selv under de vanskeligste tider. Der er intet mysterium i Kristen Videnskaps behandling. Resultatene er sikre når den som lider, vender sig til det uendelige Sinn som den eneste Helbreder. Det er ikke usikre slutninger vi har å gjøre med når vi setter vår lit til Prinsippet, for vi vet like fra begynnelsen av at demonstrasjonen uundgåelig vil fullbyrdes.

For å anskueliggjøre hvorledes denne guddommelige Videnskap virker når den bringes i anvendelse på menneskelige anliggender, vil nedskriveren av dette gjerne få nevne sin egen erfaring. For et kvart århundre siden var han i stand til å legge til side falske forestillinger om mangel, feilaktige religiøse overbevisninger og avhengighet av medisinske metoder. Under den første verdenskrig fikk han kjennskap til Kristen Videnskap gjennem vennlig hjelp av en som var opnevnt til å utføre Kristen Videnskaps arbeide i en av treningsleirene. I glad forventning om det gode den inneholdt, begynte han å lese soldatens vestlommeutgave av *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften] av Mrs. Eddy. I de år som er gått siden demobiliseringen, har han funnet at den åndelige forståelse som kommer gjennem studiet av denne dyrebare bok, har ført med sig tilstrekkelige forrådd av alt han trenger, en kjærlighet til og dyp ærefrykt for Gud og Hans Kristus og den underfulle helbredelse fra sykdom. Demonstrasjonen har vært varig.

I dyp takknemlighet for Kristus, Sannheten, som har bragt helbredelse, frihet og glede inn i deres liv, lærer Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskapsmenn] sin røst i lovprisning og jubel: "Ære være Gud i det høieste, og fred på jorden, i mennesker hans velbehag" (Lukas 2:14)!

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fås ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Winter Evening

All day long
The snow has been scattering
Out of the dim air;
The sky is hardly overcast,
But a pearly gray
Except for a bank of clouds
In the far distance
Lighted by a stray
Shaft of sunlight.

No breath of wind
Stirs even the slenderest branch;
Long delicate twigs
Are utterly motionless;
Only a brisk robin
Dances and chitters
On a tree
Celebrating a joy
Known only to itself.

ROGER CHALLIS

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

Alfred Pittman
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

Roosevelt Christmas Message to Americans on All Fronts of the World

Eisenhower to Head Combined Forces In New U. S.-British Assault on Continent

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Dec. 24 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's radio address today to Americans at home and overseas:

I have just returned from extensive journeyings in the region of the Mediterranean and as far as the borders of Russia. I have conferred with the leaders of Britain and Russia and China on military matters of the present—especially on plans for stepping up our successful attack on our enemies as quickly as possible and from many different points of the compass.

On this Christmas Eve, there are over 10,000,000 men in the armed forces of the United States alone. One year ago, 1,700,000 were serving overseas. Today, this figure has been more than doubled to 3,800,000 on duty overseas. By next July, that number will rise to over 5,000,000.

That this is truly a world war was demonstrated when arrangements were made with our overseas broadcasting agencies for time to speak today to our soldiers, sailors, marines, and merchant seamen in every part of the world. In fixing the time for the broadcast, we took into consideration that at this moment here in the United States, and in the Caribbean and on the northeast coast of South America it is afternoon. In Alaska and in Hawaii and the mid-Pacific it is still morning. In Iceland, in Great Britain, in North Africa, in Italy and the Middle East it is now evening.

In the Southwest Pacific, in Australia, in China and Burma and India it is already Christmas Day. We can correctly say that at this moment, in those Far Eastern parts where Americans are fighting, today is tomorrow.

Christmas Good Will

But everywhere throughout the world—throughout this war which covers the world—there is a special spirit which has warmed our hearts since our earliest childhood—a spirit which brings us close to our homes, our families, our friends and neighbors—the Christmas spirit of "peace on earth, good will toward men."

During the past years of international gangsterism and brutal aggression in Europe and in Asia, our Christmas celebrations have been darkened with apprehension for the future. We have said, "Merry Christmas—Happy New Year," but we have known in our hearts that the clouds which have hung over our world have prevented us from saying it with full sincerity and conviction.

And even this year, we still have much to face in the way of further suffering and sacrifice and personal tragedy. Our men who have been through the fierce battles in the Solomons, the Gilberts, Tunisia, and Italy know, from their experience and knowledge of modern war, that many bigger and costlier battles are still to be fought.

But—on Christmas Eve this year—I can say to you that at least we may look forward into the future with real, substantial confidence that, however great the cost, "peace on earth, good will toward men," can be and will be realized and insured. This year I can say that. Last year I could not do more than express a hope. Today I express a certainty—though the cost may be high and the time may be long.

Within the past year—within the past few weeks—history has been made, and it is far better history for the whole human race than any that we have known, or even dared to hope for, in these tragic times through which we pass.

A great beginning was made in the Moscow conference in October by Mr. Molotov, Mr. Eden, and our own Mr. Hull. There and then the way was paved for the later meetings.

At Cairo and Teheran, we devoted ourselves not only to military matters; we devoted ourselves also to consideration of the future—to plans for the kind of world which alone can justify all the sacrifices of this war.

Of course, as you all know, Mr. Churchill and I have happily met many times before, and we know and understand each other very well. Indeed, Mr. Churchill has become known and beloved by many millions of Americans, and the heartfelt prayers of all of us have been with this great citizen of the world in his recent serious illness.

All on One Side

The Cairo and Teheran conferences, however, gave me my first opportunity to meet the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, and Marshal Stalin—and to sit down at the table with these unconquerable men and talk with them face to face. We had planned to talk to each other across the table at Cairo and Teheran; but we soon found that we were all on the same side of the table. We came to the conferences with faith in each other. But we needed the personal contact. And now we have supplemented faith with definite knowledge.

It was well worth traveling thousands of miles over land and sea to bring about this personal meeting, and to gain the heartening assurance that we are absolutely agreed with one another on all our major objectives—and on the military means of obtaining them.

At Cairo, Prime Minister Churchill and I spent four days with the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek. It was the first time that we had had an opportunity to go over the complex situation in the Far East with him personally. We were able not only to settle upon definite military strategy, but also to discuss certain long-range principles which we believe can assure peace in the Far East for many generations to come.

Those principles are as simple as they are fundamental. They involve the restoration of stolen property to its rightful owners, and the recognition of the rights of millions of people in the Far East to build up their own forms of self-government without molestation. Essential to all peace and security in the Pacific and in the rest of the world is the permanent elimination of the Empire of Japan as a potential force of aggression. Never again must our soldiers and sailors and marines be compelled to fight from island to island as they are fighting so gallantly and so successfully today.

Closing In on Japan

Increasingly powerful forces are now hammering at the Japanese at many points over an enormous arc which courses down through the Pacific from the Aleutians to the jungles of Burma. Our own army and navy, our air forces, the Australians and New Zealanders, the Dutch and the British land, air, and sea forces are all forming a band of steel which is closing in on Japan.

On the mainland of Asia, under the Generalissimo's leadership, the Chinese ground and air forces augmented by American air forces are playing a vital part in starting the drive which will push invaders into the sea.

Following out the military decisions at Cairo, General Marshall has just flown around the world and has had conferences with General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz—conferences which will spell plenty of bad news for the Japs in the not too far distant future.

I met in the Generalissimo a man of great vision and great courage, and remarkably keen understanding of the problems of today and tomorrow. We discussed all the manifold military plans for striking at Japan with decisive force from many directions, and I believe I can say that he returned to Chungking with the positive assurance of total victory over our common enemy. Today we and the Republic of China are closer together than ever before in deep friendship and in unity of purpose.

After the conference, Mr. Churchill and I went by airplane to Teheran. There we met with Marshal Stalin. We talked with complete frankness on every conceivable subject connected with the winning of the war and the establishment of a durable peace after the war.

Agreed on Every Point

Within three days of intense and consistently amicable discussions, we agreed on every point concerned with the launching of a gigantic attack upon Germany.

The Russian Army will continue its stern offensives on Germany's Eastern Front, the Allied armies in Italy and Africa will bring relentless pressure on Germany from the South, and now the encirclement will be complete as great American and British forces attack from other points of the compass.

The commander selected to lead the combined attack from these other points is Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. His performances in Africa, Sicily, and Italy have been brilliant. He knows by practical and successful experience the way to co-ordinate air, sea, and land power. All these will be under his control. Lieut. Gen. Carl D. Spaatz will command the entire American Strategic Bombing Force operating against Germany.

General Eisenhower gives up his command in the Mediterranean to a British officer whose name is being announced by Mr. Churchill. We now pledge that new commander that our powerful ground, sea, and air forces in the vital Mediterranean area will stand by his side until every objective in that bitter theater is attained.

Both of these new commanders will have American and British subordinate commanders whose names will be announced in a few days.

During the last two days at Teheran, Marshal Stalin, Mr. Churchill and I looked ahead to the days and months and years which will follow Germany's defeat. We were united in determination that Germany must be stripped of her military might and be given no opportunity within the foreseeable future to regain that might.

German Future

The United Nations have no intention to enslave the German people. We wish them to have a normal chance to develop, in peace, as useful and respectable members of the European family. But we most certainly emphasize that word "respectable"—for we intend to rid them once for all of Naziism and Prussian militarism and the fantastic and disastrous notion that they constitute the "master race."

We did discuss international relationships from the point of view of big, broad objectives, rather than details. But on the basis of what we did discuss, I can say even today that I do not think any insoluble differences will arise among Russia, Great Britain, and the United States.

In these conferences, we were concerned with basic principles—principles which involve the security and the welfare and the standard of living of human beings in countries large and small.

To use an American and ungrammatical colloquialism, I may say that "I got along fine" with Marshal Stalin. He is a man who combines a tremendous, relentless determination with a stalwart good humor. I believe he is truly representative of the heart and soul of Russia; and I believe that we are going to get along well with him and the Russian people—very well indeed.

Britain, Russia, China and the United States and their Allies represent more than three quarters of the total population of the earth. As long as these four nations with great military power stick together in determination to keep the peace, there will be no possibility of an aggressor nation arising to start another world war.

Unity Vital

But those four powers must be united with and co-operate with all the freedom-loving peoples of Europe and Asia and Africa and the Americas. The rights of every nation, large or small, must be respected and guarded as jealously as are the rights of every individual within our own Republic.

The doctrine that the strong shall dominate the weak is the dictrine of our enemies—and we reject it.

But, at the same time, we are agreed that if force is necessary to keep international peace, international force will be applied—for as long as it may be necessary.

It has been our steady policy—and it is certainly a commonsense policy—that the right of each nation to freedom must be measured by the willingness of that nation to fight for freedom. And today we salute our unseen allies in occupied countries — the "underground" resistance groups and the armies of liberation. They will provide potent forces against our enemies when the day of invasion comes.

Through the development of [natural] science the world has become so much smaller that we have had to discard the geographical yardsticks of the past. For instance, through our early history, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were believed to be walls of safety for the United States. Time and distance made it physically possible for us and for the other American republics to obtain and maintain our independence against infinitely stronger powers. Until recently, very few people, even military experts, thought that the day could ever come when we might have to defend our Pacific Coast against Japanese threats of invasion.

Unforeseen Menace

At the outbreak of the First World War, relatively few people thought that our ships and shipping would be menaced by German submarines on the high seas or that the German militarists would ever attempt to dominate any nation outside of Central Europe.

After the Armistice in 1918, we thought and hoped that the militaristic philosophy of Germany had been crushed; and being full of the milk of human kindness, we spent the next 15 years disarming, while the Germans whined so pathetically that the other nations permitted them—and even helped them—to rearm.

For too many years, we lived on pious hopes that aggressor and warlike nations would learn and understand and carry out the doctrine of purely voluntary peace.

The well-intentioned but ill-fated experiments of former years did not work. It is my hope that we will not try them again. No—that is too weak. It is my intention to do all that I humanly can as President and Commander in Chief to see to it that these tragic mistakes shall not be made again.

There have always been cheerful idiots in this country who believed that there would be no more war for us if everybody in America would only return into their homes and lock their front doors behind them. Assuming that their motives were of the highest, even they have shown how unwilling they were to face the facts.

The overwhelming majority of all the people in the world want peace. Most of them are fighting for the attainment of peace—not just a truce, not just an armistice—but peace that is as strongly enforced and as durable as mortal man can make it. If we are willing to fight for peace now, is it not good logic that we should use force if necessary, in the future, to keep the peace?

Peace by Force If Needed

I believe, and I think I can say, that the other three great nations who are fighting so magnificently to gain peace are in complete agreement that we must prepare to keep the peace by force. If the people of Germany and Japan are made to realize thoroughly that the world is not going to let them break out again, it is possible, and, I hope, probable, that they will abandon the philosophy of aggression—the belief that they can gain the whole world even at the risk of losing their own souls.

I shall have more to say about the Cairo and Teheran conferences when I make my report to the Congress in about two weeks' time. And on that occasion I shall also have a great deal to say about certain conditions here at home.

But today I wish to say that in all my travels, at home and abroad, it is the sight of our soldiers and sailors and their magnificent achievements which have given me the greatest inspiration and the greatest encouragement for the future.

To the members of our armed forces, to their wives, mothers, and fathers, I want to affirm the great faith and confidence we have in General Marshall and Admiral King, who direct all of our armed might throughout the world. Upon them falls the great responsibility of planning the strategy of determining when and where we shall fight. Both of these men have already gained high places in American history, which will record many evidences of their military genius that cannot be published today.

Some of our men overseas are now spending their third Christmas far from home. To them and to all others overseas or soon to go overseas, I can give assurance that it is the purpose of their Government to win this war and to bring them home at the earliest possible date.

And we here in the United States had better be sure that when our soldiers and sailors do come home they will find an America in which they are given full opportunities for education, rehabilitation, social security, employment, and business enterprise under the free American system—and that they will find a government which, by their votes as American citizens, they have had a full share in electing.

Heavy Casualties Ahead

The American people have had every reason to know that this is a tough, destructive war. On my trip abroad, I talked with many military men who had faced our enemies in the field. These hard-headed realists testify to the strength and skill and resourcefulness of the enemy generals and men whom we must beat before final victory is won. The war is now reaching the stage where we shall have to look forward to large casualty lists—dead, wounded, and missing.

War entails just that. There is no easy road to victory. And the end is not yet in sight.

I have been back only for a week. It is fair that I should tell you my impression. I think I see a tendency in some of our people here to assume a quick ending of the war—that we have already gained the victory. And, perhaps as a result of this false reasoning, I think I discern an effort to resume or even encourage an outbreak of partisan thinking and talking. I hope I am wrong. For surely our first and foremost tasks are all concerned with winning the war and winning a just peace that will last for generations.

The massive offensives which are in the making—both in Europe and the Far East—will require every ounce of energy and fortitude that we and our allies can summon on the fighting fronts and in all the workshops at home. As I have said before, you cannot order up a great attack on a Monday and demand that it be delivered on Saturday.

Less than a month ago, I flew in a big Army transport plane over the little town of Bethlehem, in Palestine.

Tonight, on Christmas Eve, all men and women everywhere who love Christmas are thinking of that ancient town and of the Star of Faith that shone there more than nineteen centuries ago.

American boys are fighting today in snow-covered mountains, in malarial jungles, and on blazing deserts. They are fighting on the far stretches of the sea and above the clouds, and the thing for which they struggle is best symbolized by the message that came out of Bethlehem.

On behalf of the American people—your own people—I send this Christmas message to you who are in our armed forces:

In our hearts are prayers for you and for all your comrades in arms who fight to rid the world of evil.

We ask God's blessing upon you—upon your fathers and mothers, wives, and children—all your loved ones at home.

We ask that the comfort of God's grace shall be granted to those who are sick and wounded, and to those who are prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy, waiting for the day when they will again be free.

And we ask that God receive and cherish those who have given their lives, and that he keep them in honor and in the grateful memory of their countrymen forever.

God bless us all. God keep us strong in our faith that we fight for a better day for human kind—here and everywhere.

Roosevelt Message To Armed Forces

By the Associated Press

Hyde Park, N. Y., Dec. 24

President Roosevelt told members of the nation's armed forces in his radio address today that in the hearts of the American people "are prayers for you . . . who fight to rid the world of evil."

"On behalf of the American people—your own people—I send this Christmas message to you in the armed forces," said Mr. Roosevelt.

"In our hearts are prayers for you and for all your comrades in arms who fight to rid the world of evil.

"We ask God's blessing upon you—upon your fathers and mothers, wives and children—all your loved ones at home.

"We ask that the comfort of God's grace shall be granted to those who are sick and wounded, and to those who are prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy, waiting for the day when they will again be free.

"And we ask that God receive and cherish those who have given their lives, and that he keep them in honor and in the grateful memory of their countrymen forever.

"God bless us all. God keep us strong in our faith that we fight for a better day for human kind—here and everywhere.

Eisenhower's Advance Attests Ability to Get Things Done

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower culminates a career virtually spent in Army khaki with his appointment as Supreme Commander of the combined United States-British forces which are to lead the new invasion of Hitler's "Fortress Europe."

He was comparatively unknown to the public when he was sent overseas to London in 1942 to command the American forces in the European theater of war in World War II.

It was the sheer discovery that he was slightly old—in fact just beyond 20—for entrance into the United States Naval Academy, that led General Eisenhower to seek an appointment instead for the United States Military Academy. Almost overnight, therefore, he switched his ambition to be a sailor, entered West Point, and was graduated in the class of 1915.

A reputation as a fine staff officer is generally credited with being responsible for his rapid rise through the Army to such a post of high attainment abroad. Beginning s an infantry officer, General Eisenhower early recognized the importance of mechanization and made special studies of co-ordination of land, sea, and air forces. He also was a pioneer commander of tank units and became a specialist on tank warfare.

Expert in Mechanization

General Eisenhower made his first task that of establishing full co-ordination with the British High Command in England. By dispensing with formalities and requesting staff conferences on Sunday—a virtually unheard of thing in Britain—General Eisenhower impressed the Britishers with his efficiency and ability to get things done, hence, quickly won their respect.

Considered a thoroughgoing military man who placed the Army first and his private life second, General Eisenhower, nevertheless, disliked war but is said to have become angry with people who declared that military men wanted war.

A hard-driving man who worked himself as much as his officers, General Eisenhower considered it a dull morning when he did not have at least two other Generals breakfasting with him. He frequently ordered other daily meals in his London quarters in order to save time.

No. 1 Man in Class

The General served overseas in World War I, rising to the rank of Colonel. He resumed the grade of Captain, however, after the war. He attended the Fort Leavenworth Command and General Staff School where he was No. 1 man in his graduating class.

His succeeding record includes the post of Chief of Staff of the Third Army at San Antonio, Texas, and of the Ninth Army Corps at Ft. Lewis, Wash. For five years, 1935-40, General Eisenhower was under Gen. Douglas H. MacArthur as his Chief of Staff in the Philippines. Previously he had won the Distinguished Service Medal for his accomplishments with tanks. He also qualified as a pilot, earning his "wings" while in the Philippines.

Last April, 1943, General Eisenhower, then with the rank of Major General, was made No. 2 man in the United States' armies with his appointment as Chief of Operations with the War Department. Thus, in his post, he was chosen from a list of experts in every branch of the military services—an infantry officer who had the foresight to say that the Army with the best tanks and planes would win the next war.

Victory Seen Before Another Yuletide; 50,000 Religious Services for Soldiers

By the Associated Press

From around the world today came confident forecasts of decisive victories for Allied arms before another Christmas rolls around.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, had words of encouragement for those "soldiers who are fighting under deplorable conditions in each of the armies" in Italy. He expressed "tremendous respect" for their "magnificent work."

From advanced Allied Headquarters in New Guinea, Gen. Douglas MacArthur told the armed forces in the Southwest Pacific that "on this Christmas Day, the anniversary of the birth of our Lord, Jesus Christ, I pray that a merciful God may preserve and bless each one of you."

"You may face the new year with confidence," said Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers in a Yuletide message to the American troops under his command in the European theater. "The enemy has been forced to take the defensive in every theater. Final victory no longer is uncertain."

In a like message, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark told his Fifth Army that the battle in Italy would be advanced "with such acceleration and crushing force that once victory is achieved there will be no more Christmases spent in overseas combat."

"With God's help," General Clark added, "we shall make 1944 a decisively victorious year. . . .

"This Christmas of 1943 is in many ways the brightest one for us all since the beginning of the war. It marks the end of a year in which consistent progress was made on land, on the sea, and in the air in the process of closing in on our determined but gradually weakening foe."

Everywhere in a war-torn world, American fighting men will have an opportunity to attend Christmas religious services conducted by the Army's uniformed clergymen.

An estimated 50,000 services will be held Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, some of them in fox holes or shell craters for two or three men of advance patrols.

Clergymen will go into wards of every institution and hospital where there are ill or wounded soldiers.

Soldiers assigned to missions against the enemy on the battle front will have an opportunity to attend religious services before they leave, the War Department in Washington said. Services for Army Air Force men will follow briefings for their missions.

'Merry Christmas'—One Sign in Jerusalem

By the Associated Press

Jerusalem, Dec. 24

There was virtually none of the traditional visual aspects of American Christmas in this city today—no colored lights along the streets, or Santa Clauses or holly.

In all Jerusalem, this writer found just one place which looked as though it might belong to Brooklyn, Memphis, or San Francisco. It was in a pharmacy on Julian's Way, not far from King David Hotel, and its windows were a field of imitation snow against which "Merry Christmas" in red and green letters threw a glow of welcome to the passing throngs.

In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Dec. 24 (AP)—Americans of all ranks—converging from battle stations in storied Persia, Syria, Egypt, Africa—thronged with other humble pilgrims to this shrine of Christianity today to pay homage to the Prince of Peace.

The drama that has lived for 2,000 years was reborn again with intense reality for generals and doughboys, alike walking with visitors of all ages, dress and tongue to Gethsemane, to Golgotha, to Bethlehem.

Jerusalem and Bethlehem, blacked out by war for three Christmases, burst into candlelight from 10,000 windows as authorities lifted the restrictions this year.

Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, Commander of American forces in the Middle East, Brig. Gen. Gilbert Cheves, his Chief of Staff, and others came here for woldwide broadcasts from the Church of the Nativity tomorrow night, bringing an enlisted men's choir of 60 voices trained for this occasion.

In New Caledonia

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, Dec. 24 (AP)—American servicemen in New Caledonia are staging Christmas parties for orphans, needy children, old folks, and even lepers.

Chaplains estimated that American troops had contributed at least $15,000 to Noumea churches since they arrived on the island in March, 1942.

"Americans are far more generous away from home than at home," commented the Rev. Edmund Molloy of Somerville, Mass.

The Rev. Edmund Marshall of Worcester, Mass., is directing entertainment for residents of the old folks' home, for which the servicemen contributed large quantities of food and salvaged clothing.

In Far East

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 24 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Adrian Carton de Wiart, Prime Minister Churchill's special military representative here, predicted yesterday that the war in Europe definitely would end in 1944.

He declined to say when he believed the war against Japan would wind up, but said Allied air supremacy in the Far East would be "terrific" after Germany was defeated.

The General pledged that everything possible would be done to help China, and added:

"China's part in the war is very near to our hearts."

U. S. Fighters in Pacific Warn Against Letdown in War Output

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Dec. 24—Nothing could be more damaging to the success of the crucial and decisive battles which lie ahead in the Pacific than for the American people to get the idea that the "peak of our war-materials production has been passed."

That, in essence, is the reaction out here to Henry J. Kaiser's optimistic survey of United States war production. As quoted in a copyright interview in Honolulu Dec. 21, Mr. Kaiser said, "So great is United States productive capacity that the peak of our war-materials production has been passed before we've hardly begun to fight."

Fighting men in the Pacific agree with Mr. Kaiser that "we've hardly begun to fight." It is because of the long, hard war ahead that they point out that American industry must not relax its production for one minute.

More Transports Needed

The fact that the war in the Pacific has not progressed faster is accounted for to a considerable degree by the unavailability of sufficient numbers of ships and other essential materials in this area. The Pacific is beginning to receive enough combat ships, but still is short of transports.

Discussing the progress of the Pacific war recently, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, said, "Our obstacles will be not only the Japs. The geography and great distances of this greatest of all oceans will weigh heavily in our plans. Time and space factors and the availability of shipping to meet our needs will have as much influence on the calendar of war as the opposition we expect from the enemy."

At a press conference after the occupation of the Gilberts, Admiral Nimitz said, "Lack of transports and shipping is our bottleneck. It prevents us from going ahead as speedily as possible."

Big Job Ahead

Anyone who has observed amphibious operations in the Pacific realizes fully the tremendous job ahead. Last month, the Central Pacific Command undertook its first land offensive—occupation of the Gilberts. To take a few square miles of coral atoll required the movement of men by the thousands, of trucks, tanks, jeeps, bulldozers, guns, and other mobile equipment by the hundreds—all transported thousands of miles in many scores of combat ships and transports.

Observers here by no means minimize growing strength of the United States in the Pacific. It is formidable enough today to conduct offensive operations in any Pacific sector. This strength is growing steadily.

But the farther offensive lines are extended, the more transport and combat shipping is taxed. According to one veteran, "We fought every battle from Guadalcanal to New Georgia on a shoestring."

He repeated the opinion I have heard previously: Tarawa proved that what will be needed in the future are more and heavier ship bombardment and plane bombing.

In the words of an officer of the Pacific Fleet, "Everything we've done so far is child's play compared with what lies ahead. The people back home might as well realize that the only time we can afford to relax our war effort is when we have won the war."

'Yanks' Christmas in Britain Brings Cheer to Children

By Marjorie Cassels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 24—For the second year thousands of British children are guests at parties arranged by American soldiers stationed in this theater.

For weeks many "Yanks" have been saving their candy, gum, and cookie rations in order to be able to give each child a package of "sweets," and to supply cookies and other food for tea.

Evacuee children from one of the blitzed towns were guests at the Air Service Command base where a transport plane arrived on the airfield and "Father Christmas" stepped out with a sack loaded with gifts.

Toys, Games, and Shillings

At one party held in the Town Hall of the blitzed London area, each child wore a gay paper hat, and on leaving the hall clutched a package of candy, a book, and game or toy from the huge Christmas tree. As they filed out, the clown wished each child a Merry Christmas and pressed a shilling in each little hand.

Everywhere in England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, parties have been arranged for the children of dock and factory workers, and children in blitzed areas.

Many of the toys, such as model airplanes, ships, and tanks have been made from scraps of metal and wood by the American soldiers themselves. Huge bundles of toys have arrived from America, sent over at request of Americans here who asked their parents to send toys for British children instead of gifts for themselves.

Navy Does Its Share

Army and airmen have not been doing it all. The Navy is on deck too. Officers and bluejackets at a number of naval stations in Britain have entertained British children. A party of a different sort was given at the United States Naval Operations Base in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, where American sailors entertained a thousand British tars.

Although this is their first Christmas over here for most of the Wacs, they haven't been behind their brothers in planning fun for the children. They formed a corps of WAC toy volunteers, and in addition to making animals which would be stuffed with candy and gum, helped the "G. I.s" with painting and finishing off of toys made in hobby shops. They have arranged several Christmas parties, too, and at WAC Enlisted Club in London the first war orphan sponsored by them through the Stars and Stripes was guest of honor.

Japanese Diet Convenes in Tokyo

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 24

The Japanese Diet convened in Tokyo today, according to Japanese radio and press reports recorded by U. S. Government monitors and reported to the OWI.

The reading of an Imperial rescript from Emperor Hirohito on the convening of the Diet was in order for today with the actual formal opening ceremonies scheduled for Dec. 26.

Bolivian Social Program Pledged

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 24 (AP)—A social security program to lift the living standards of Bolivia's tin miners and peasants is planned by the new regime, Labor Minister Victor Andrade announced, and will be based partly on a United States commission's study of labor and social problems here.

The newspaper Ultima Hora, meanwhile, said editorially that the revolutionary government's pledge that Bolivia would fulfill its international agreements and continue to contribute to the United Nations' cause should dispel any suspicion that "influences unfriendly" to the Allies had supported the revolt.

Señor Andrade said, "We have great stretches of open country and great potential wealth, but our people have not been able to profit from it because of underdevelopment, lack of labor and machinery, and because of poor health conditions."

Republican Cortes Sought in Spain

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 24 (AP)—The Spanish Junta of Liberation last night asked democratic forces of the world to help make possible a reunion of the old Republican Cortes (legislative body) as a step toward restoration of the Republic.

The statement, signed by Diego Martinez Barrio, last President of the Republican Cortes, said the first objective of the Junta was to get rid of the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the second was to prevent establishment of the monarchy and the third was to restore the Republic.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Soviet Composers and the State

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The other morning "Eight Soviet Composers" arrived by post, with a letter of introduction from Gerald Abraham (London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford Press. 6s.'). Prokofieff, of course, is an old friend and we have spent many long hours with Shostakovitch—particularly in his "Leningrad"; Khachaturian has already many admirers; Shebalin and Kabelevsky we met recently at the Promenades, and the Society for Cultural Relations with the U. S. S. R. has acquainted us with Knipper; one recalls Shaporin by the broadcast of his symphony in 1935, but Dzerzhinsky seems still to be a stranger within our gates.

The jacket of "Eight Soviet Composers" tactfully explains that as a non-Communist Mr. Abraham takes a detached, though sympathetic, view of Soviet musical culture: "His aim is less to criticize than to give information, though criticism is by no means evaded"—and indeed is not.

Mr. Abraham's little book is especially valuable at the moment. It is recorded that before the war a foreign military attaché, after trying for months, completely failed to discover the basic rate of pay of a Red Army private. There is always something impressive about an individual who can hold his tongue, but a whole nation. . . . !

Our ignorance of what was happening in musical Russia, however, arose not from concealment but indifference. As Mr. Abraham says, the Russians themselves made no attempt to push the sales of their scores and gramophone records in Western Europe, nor were they interested in the opinions and criticisms of musicians outside the U. S. S. R. The main characteristic of Soviet music, particularly of the last 10 years, he avers, is its self-centeredness: "It has a special problem or set of problems to cope with and is exclusively pre-occupied with finding the solution."

The toughest of these problems is, of course, the relation of the artist to the State. Plato throughout his life, it will be remembered, pondered over this teasing question. Always a great lover of art—the earliest critic of the fine arts and the first to preach "art for art's sake"—he later developed an enthusiasm for the State and "totalitarianism." How can that incorrigible individualist the artist be fitted in?

The only solution Plato could see was, to begin with, to throw the poets out. Even they themselves never quite knew what they might be saying next, and the philosopher feared their questionable influence in his ideal state. The poets did not go into banishment alone. In the words of Walter Pater:

"What price would not the musical connoisseur pay to handle the instruments we may see in fancy passing out through the gates of the City of the Perfect, banished, not because there is no one within its walls who knows the use of or would receive pleasure from them (a delicate susceptibility in these matters Plato, as was said, presupposes), but precisely because they are so seductive. . . . A whole class of painters, sculptors, skilled workmen of various kinds go into like banishment—they and their very tools; not, observe again carefully, because they are bad artists, but very good ones. Art, as such, as Plato knows, has no purpose but itself, its own perfection. The proper art of the Perfect City is in fact the art of discipline. Music, all the various forms of fine art, will be but the instruments of its one overmastering social or political purpose . . . they will be neither more nor less than so many variations, so to speak, of the trumpet call."

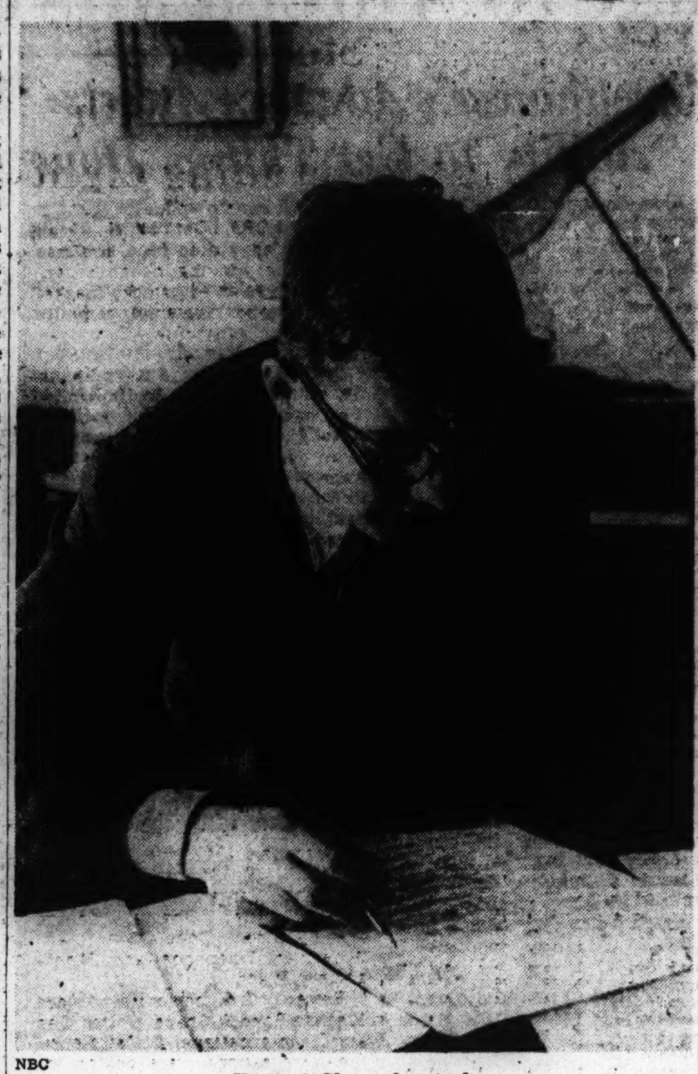
The variations of the trumpet call are naturally easier to compose and direct in an allegorical Perfect City or State than in an actual, imperfect one. The muses take a poor view of discipline unless it is self-imposed. For serving social and political purposes the muse of music is about as amenable an instrument as the domestic cat.

The cabalistic phrase "Soviet realism" epitomizes the official ideal. Mr. Abraham remarks that although "Soviet realism" could be defined and practised in literature, nobody to this day is absolutely sure of what "Soviet realism" in music really is. He tells us that the Soviet Government being a government of the people, "insists on music for the people, not music for intellectuals, for those with highly trained ears and sophisticated tastes. It insists that Soviet music shall be lyrical and melodious, that it shall be the expression of real feeling, and of joyous or heroic or optimistic feeling rather than of personal, subjective brooding."

In return, the composer is treated very handsomely. The Government commissions works on generous terms. Composers are entitled to performing fees; if their works are printed, to payment by the State music publishers. If the Soviet composer takes a holiday he is given financial help, if necessary. In Moscow there is a Composers' House, with its own concert hall, library and restaurants, where some 150 musicians can live with their families in sound-proof apartments. If the Government calls the tunes it is anything but stingy in paying the piper.

Practically, then, the only difficulty left to the composer is that of producing the "tunes." Are the new "tunes" of "Soviet realism" as good as the old "tunes" of Glinka, Moussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Stravinsky? Few outside the U. S. S. R. will feel that they are.

One of the most interesting features of Mr. Abraham's book will be found in the many quotations he gives from Soviet music criticism. The values on which this criticism is based and applied are far more novel and surprising than any of the works one has heard, so far, of Soviet composers. Soviet music may be self-centered and self-sufficient; but, as Mr. Abraham points out, it is by no means self-satisfied; on the contrary, it is intensely self-critical. His own criticism of the eight representative Soviet composers is frank, fair and sympathetic, and never loses sight of the crippling restrictions under which they work. There is talent enough, but even to a sympathetic observer too much of it is being wasted on mass listening. The composer is asked to flatter his listeners by ministering to their musical comfort. This, however, may be only a passing phase.



NBC

Dmitri Shostakovitch

An Artist Views the War in India

By Jan Gordon

London

A recent exhibition of Contemporary Art invited its child visitors to express their preferences with, if possible, the reasons. One girl wrote: "I like Mr. Dufy best because he is the best describer that I have ever seen, he describes much better than I could."

If asked to isolate the chief characteristics of Dufy's painting I would hardly have jumped to the notion of him as "a describer," and yet, judged by this childish perspicacity, I have realized that this is exactly what Dufy preeminently does. First he summarizes a broad generalization of the tonal-color ambiance of the subject, over which he lays a whimsical, witty, nonchalantly calligraphic description of the objects in the scene. The result might not, indeed, be everybody's description of 'describing' but Dufy's is, in fact, basically a descriptive art condensed to the highest economy of means.

The first war artist to achieve a special one-man show, "India in Action," at the London National Gallery among the war paintings, is Capt. Anthony Gross, who has followed somewhat in Dufy's footsteps, though by no means an imitator. Still he is the first artist of whom I know who has been able to draw his own profits from the witty Frenchman's very individual outlook. Like Dufy, Captain Gross lays down a broad wash of generalized emotive color, descriptive only of mood and atmosphere. Into this he lays his summarized drawing, in the present case made with a rather fine flexible fountain pen, an excellent traveling medium. Such at any rate is the final impression, though actually the process is probably the reverse, the line coming first, the color later. The difference between the two artists then is that in Dufy the line is intended to define the color, while in Gross the color is meant to amplify the line.

The subject of this exciting cousin of Dufydom is "India in Action." To get his records, Anthony Gross had to adventure into the swampy jungle-labyrinths of Arakan, and from thence to Assam and the Naga and the Chin Hills. Many of these adventures are succinctly described in a foreword. "The Colonel wanted me to make a painting of an action his men were in a few days previously. He told me of the heroism of his Jats as they repeatedly attacked an impregnable position. He insisted on moving the camouflage away so that I could see more clearly. I felt very nervous even though he assured me that I was invisible from the other side." The resulting drawing shows the Japanese positions at Rathendaung, but it shows no hint of tremor.

Sometimes Captain Gross was making drawings within 20 yards of the Japanese lines. Twenty days away from civilization, he and his party were cut off by the enemy, and had to find a new route, living on mountain goat with wild raspberries to vary the menu, while they made a march of 450 miles to get back. They arrived at last in a village that was en fête, and there found the terminus of a British jungle road and met a welcome jeep. Some of the best drawings are those done of the Chin mountaineers who preferred their muzzle-loading guns to modern rifles.

In his earliest work Anthony Gross showed that he could draw with a keen wit of his own, but in the present series the wit is justly sublimated to the true purpose of the drawings—that of record. For this his combination of emotive color and descriptive line is admirably suited. In addition to the notable series of "Chins at War" such records as "Egypt, Casualties, the Overflow," "Sixth Gurkha Regiment," "Jammu State Mountain Battery at Laungchaung," "Indian Signaller Corps," "Wounded Jap and Arkanese Prisoners (Arakan)," and especially the dramatic drawing of an overturned Buddha in "Buddhist Temple Destroyed by Shell-Fire," would have been feats had they been made under the happiest conditions.

But perhaps the task for which he seems to have been intended by nature was that of recording the fighting and scouting in the jungle. In these drawings his sense of ambiance and his imaginative grasp of foliage combined with the camouflaged soldiers, finds an almost perfect expression. With dull olive green and hot sienna washes he suggests vividly the dankness and steamy heat of these bamboo mazes. He is possibly the only British artist who could have given such expression to such experiences, for though the problem must have strained the medium to its full, Anthony Gross contrives to carry over both the sense of mystery and of reality.

Sometimes, it is true, the color seems to be slightly automatic; but who could be expected to keep sensitive invention always at full pitch with a Japanese sniper possibly just round the corner? In a line drawing so complete in itself as "Captain Braund and His Levies" I would willingly have dispensed with the color, which here appears just hinderingly ornamental. But on the other hand, the effective painting of "Tiddum Garrison Police With Three Hakka Headmen Prisoners" is twice as lively because the color has become a true artistic extension of the drawing, one enhancing the other.

Verse Plays in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

At the Peacock Theater, the Dublin Verse-Speaking Society, directed by the poet Austin Clarke, has attracted capacity audiences with two verse plays, "Bluebeard," by Mary Davenport O'Neill, and "The Plot Is Ready," by Mr. Clarke.

Mrs. O'Neill gives the Bluebeard tale a poetic twist by suggesting that the baron is not a monster of cruelty but a lover of beauty who puts his six wives into a perpetual sleep in glass cases and locks them in a room to which he goes for the purpose of looking at their beautiful features. He falls in love with his seventh wife, Ilina, and seeks a way of disposing of the secret chamber. Ilina, however, has entered the room and reported what she has seen to her brothers, who slay the baron. The play contains many lovely passages.

Mr. Clarke's "The Plot Is Ready" is a drama of conscience, based on a semi-historical legend in which Muriadach Mac Erca, High King of Ireland, neglects his wife for a woman of great beauty but of evil character. The play has some finely dramatic moments.

The purpose of the Dublin Verse-Speaking Society is to bring back to the Irish theater the verse play as originally sponsored by W. B. Yeats. Incidentally it is producing young actors with trained voices and good articulation, and is also building an audience. Ria Mooney, of the Abbey Theater, is the producer and the performances reveal the care with which she directs.

Several Dublin schools of dancing joined to give a week of ballet. Each school presented at least one ballet of native authorship and design with traditional music, or music by a modern Irish composer.

The outstanding Irish ballets were "May Eve," to the Londonderry Air and Grainger's "Molly on the Shore"; "The Twisting of the Rope," based on Dr. Douglas Hyde's one-act play in Gaelic, with music composed by Eamonn O Gallchobhair (Edmond Gallagher), and "Good and Evil," an original composition by the same composer.

Among non-Irish items were "Les Sylphides," done by the Abbey School of Ballet, and Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf" by the same corps. Czech national dances were also included, and the Theater Royal corps de ballet presented a turn in the Russian style to Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody.

Ernest Dielman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

Ernest Dielman, formerly of New York and now of Cuernavaca, exhibited pictures and an example of sculpture in the new rooms of the Women's International Club. Especially interesting are his pictures in egg-yolk tempera. These pictures have a transparent, luminous quality; they have also, Mr. Dielman says, the advantage of great durability, with entire freedom from cracking.

Among his examples is a head of Dante's Beatrice, done against a background of Italian blue; also two characteristic Indian heads, one from Guatemala, one from Mexico. Among his drawings is one of Fritz Kreisler, made on shipboard. A sculptural sense of form is evident in his paintings, especially his "St. George and the Dragon," whose lines are sculptural in their distinctness.

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

'Masked Ball' Revived

By Oscar Thompson

New York

As still another example of conductor opera, the Metropolitan's revival of "Un Ballo in Maschera" last week was better in its entirety than in its parts. With Bruno Walter in the pit, the Verdi performance repeated the story that was told only the week before when Offenbach's "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" was revived under Sir Thomas Beecham. The playing of the Orchestra was of a superior order and although the cast was not similarly superior the spirit of the musical leadership was caught and communicated by the singers.

"The Masked Ball" is 84 years old and has had occasional representation in the Metropolitan seasonal activities since 1889. But its performances have not totalled one tenth of those for any of the three popular works which immediately preceded it in the Verdi series, "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore" and "La Traviata." Last sung as recently as Feb. 28, 1942, its melodies—save one—were by no means recognizable as old friends and familiars by the run of the opera enthusiasts who filled the house for the revival, though of course there were veteran subscribers who could talk of the tenor's solos or the soprano's, the quintet and the finales as glibly as young vocalists could of the baritone's universally known "Eri tu."

But if "Ma dall' arido stela divulsa," "Morrò, ma prima in grazia," "Ma se m'è forza," "Di tu se fedele," and even the page's "Saper vorreste," are just so many Italian titles for hundreds to whom the equivalents of various other Verdi operas mean recognizable and hummable tunes, "The Masked Ball" is typically Verdian in being an opera for great singers. Without remarkable voices, most of its reason for production vanishes. As in the case of "La Forza del Destino," which in his hands was pre-eminently an example of conductor opera, Mr. Walter's task was to make the orchestra seem more important than Verdi could have intended it to be, and to mold the singers into an ensemble that would be musical in spite of the limitations and shortcomings of the individual vocalists. He succeeded.

There was some complaint that the orchestra was at times too loud. But since it did the best singing of the evening, those who knew the opera the best, and cherished in the memory occasions when it was sung as the composer meant it to be sung, may have been the very ones who found this overdominance of the instrumental part of the ensemble more welcome than otherwise.

Herbert Graf's stage direction was expert and made the most of opportunities to be pictorial, as enhanced by the Metropolitan's course in shifting the locale back to the Swedish court, though the action of "Un Ballo in Maschera" defies all efforts to make it convincing or more than half-way believable. Based on a drama by the indefatigable Augustin Eugène Scribe, "Gustave III ou le Bal Masque," it leaves the onlooker to wonder what that play can possibly be like, without Verdi's vigorous and often delightful music to win and hold the ear irrespective of the stock operatics of the plot.

Surely there is no sillier finale in all Verdi than the one that closes the curtain on "an abandoned heath" near Colonial Boston—in the Metropolitan version a snowy waste somewhere in Gustave's Sweden. But Samuel and Tom—toplofty in their capacity of court conspirators, instead of the Negroes they have often purported to be—laughed heartily and in strict time, with the chorus at their backs, and for most listeners Verdi's music was what really mattered.

The den of the fortune teller Ulrica was a very spacious den and the gathering there was quite a soirée. Ulrica herself was a Swedish voodoo woman, not a Negress—and as if to make this doubly clear the part was sung by the Swedish contralto Kerstin Thorborg. Whatever the lingering doubts of those who have seen "The Masked Ball" otherwise presented, the quintet in which Ulrica joins—"È scherzo od è follia"—was one of the salient examples of an ensemble superior to its separate parts.

Besides Mme. Thorborg as Ulrica, the cast included Jan Peerce as Riccardo, Leonard Warren as Renato, Zinka Milanov as Amelia, Frances Greer as Oscar, John Baker as Silvano, Norman Cordon as Samuel and Nicola Moscona as Tom. Riccardo is rather a heavy role for Mr. Peerce, but he sang his airs lyrically. Mr. Warren's powerful high tones caused the now familiar commotion, though his "Eri tu," much of it in a breathy mezza-voce, was scarcely all that he intended it to be.

Mme. Milanov was in particularly good voice and her production more nearly what that voice—one of the most opulent in opera today—deserves, than is frequently the case. Mme. Thorborg's Ulrica has never been more convincingly sung. An erstwhile Musetta, Miss Greer pitted her light tones and fragile coloratura against the notes of the page's songs, often prettily but scarcely brilliantly enough to place her with the celebrated portrayers of this part in the past. Only Mmes. Milanov and Thorberg and sung in this opera at the Metropolitan before. The others were appearing in their roles for the first time.

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AMUSEMENTS

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ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street LA. 4-4664
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Today's 2:55 P.M. Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Prev. day's sales	580,480
1943 vol. to date	273,527,405
1942 vol. to date	119,688,489

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	49.5	Prev. day	49.4
Mo. ago	48.2	Yr. ago	41.3
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Addressog-Mult 1	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	2	40½	40½	40½	− ¼
Alaska Juneau	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Alb&Sus 7.45g †	10	127½	127½	127½	− ½
Allegheny Corp	27	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf xw	9	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	22	24⅜	24¼	24½	+ ¼
Alleg Lud Stl 2g	6	24¾	24½	24⅝	− ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	148	148	148	−1
Allied Kid (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Allied Mills (2g)	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
Allied Stores (1)	3	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	7	38	37⅝	37⅝	− ⅛
Amal Leather	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Amal Leath pf 5k	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	2	83⅝	83½	83⅝	+ ¼
AmAgChem 1.20a	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	− ⅜
Am Airlines 1½g	3	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ½
Am Bank Note .55g	1	17½	17½	17½	− ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3 †	2	60½	60¼	60½	+ ¼
Am Bosch (¼e)	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ¼
Am Brake Sh 1.80g	1	40	40	40	
Am Br S pf 5¼ †	30	133	132¾	133	+ ¾
Am Cable & Rad	11	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Am Can (3)	1	83½	83½	83½	
Am Can pf (7) †	30	172	171¾	172	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	7	34¼	33¾	34¼	− ⅛
Am Ch&Cable (2)	2	23¼	23	23¼	
Am Chicle (4a) †	140	109½	108¾	109½	− ¼
Am Coal (3g) †	20	29	29	29	
Am Crystal Sug (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	− ¼
Am Distill	32	120	118	118	+ ½
Am & For Power	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	5	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
Am-Haw SS (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	− ¼
Am Hide&Leath	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Am Home P 2.40a	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ice	1	4½	4½	4½	
Am Internat (½g)	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	− ¼
Am Invest Ill .60	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Am Locomo (½g)	23	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
Am M & Fdy .80	3	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
Am Metal (1½g)	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	− ½
Am Pow & Light	9	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Am P & L $6 pf	13	46	45⅜	46	− ⅜
Am P & Lt $5 pf	15	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	− ⅛
Am Rad&St S .40g	22	9	8¾	8¾	
Am Roll Mill (1g)	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
Am R M pf4½ †	120	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ½
Am Ship Bld 3g †	10	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2a)	8	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7 †	160	151¼	151	151⅛	
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	6	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ¼
Am Stores (1)	9	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	155¼	155⅛	155¼	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	56⅝	55⅜	56⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco B (3a)	1	58½	58½	58½	− ⅛
Am Tob pf (6) †	90	137	136½	137	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	1	9		9	
Am Viscose (2)	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	2	118	117½	117½	−1¼
Am Water Works	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	− ¼
Am Woolen	1	5½	5½	5½	
Am Wool pf (8k)	2	65½	65⅜	65½	+ ⅜
Am Zinc L & S	8	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Anaconda Cop 2½g	15	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
Anacon W&C 1 †	200	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-Mid (2)	1	42½	42½	42½	− ⅛
Armour Ill	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Arm Ill pr pf 1½k	2	73	73	73	−1½
Armstrong C 1.35g	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Arnold Const (½)	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .55g	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Artloom Cp pf 7 †	30	101	101	101	
Assd Dry Gds (1g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	10	89½	89½	89½	+1
Assd DG 2pf 7 †	20	85	85	85	− ½
Atch T & SF (6)	12	54⅞	54	54⅞	+ ⅜
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	84⅞	84¾	84¾	− ⅛
Atl Coast Line (3g)	10	26½	25½	26⅛	+ ¼
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅜
Atl G & W I pf 5g	1	61	61	61	+1
Atl Refining (1g)	2	25⅜	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
Atlas Corp (½g)	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Atlas Pow 3¼g †	10	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	− ¼
Austin Nichols	1	7½	7½	7½	
Aviation Corp .20g	21	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
B					
Bald Loc ct 1½g	26	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	18	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	4	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	1	9½	9½	9½	
Ban&Ar pf7½k †	10	61½	61½	61½	−1½
Barber Asphalt	5	25	24¾	25	+ ½
Barnsdall Oil .60a	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ¼
Beech Aircraft 1g	10	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Belding-Hem (.80)	3	10	10	10	
Bell Aircraft (1a)	17	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat (3)	3	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln 1.35g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Best & Co 1.60a	3	34⅛	34	34	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (6)	20	56	55⅜	55⅜	
Bigelow-Sanf 2	3	40	39½	39½	
Black&Decker 1.60	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Bloomingd .85g †	10	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (2g)	19	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
Bohn Al & Br (3g)	1	44	44	44	− ¼
Bon Ami A 4 †	10	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	35⅛	35	35	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	1	3	3	3	
BraniffAirways .60	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Bridgeport Br (1)	2	9	8⅞	9	
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	27⅛	27	27	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bklyn-Man Transit	29	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal (1)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	20	97½	97½	97½	− ½
Budd Mfg $5pf †	130	48⅞	48½	48⅞	+ ½
Budd Wheel (½g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
BurlingMills 1.90g	4	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Burr Add Mach .60	7	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20e	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Bush T B pf 3k †	40	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	− ⅜
Butler Bros .60	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
Butte Cop & Z ¼g	1	3	3	3	
Byron Jackson 1¼g	3	20¾	20½	20½	− ½
Byers (AM) pf7 †	10	68	68	68	
C					
Calif Pack (1½)	9	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	− ¼
Callahan Zinc Lead	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calumet&Hec .85g	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Can Dry G Ale .70g	4	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ¼
Can Sou Ry 3 †	30	34	34	34	
Canadian Pacific	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Caro C & O (5) †	70	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ½
Carriers & Gen ¼g	2	4	4	4	
Case (JI) (new)	16	38½	37¾	38½	+ ⅞
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	45⅜	45½	45½	+ ¼
Celanese Corp (2)	6	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅜
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	20	104	104	104	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	112	112	112	
Celotex Corp (½)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½a	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	5	9	8⅞	9	− ¼
Cent V Sug (1g)	5	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Century Rib pf7 †	10	108	108	108	−2
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	35¾	35⅝	35¾	− ½
Cert-teed 6 pf †	20	60	60	60	
Champ P & F (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	
Checker Cab	4	26	25	26	+1
Ches & Ohio (3a)	10	44⅞	44½	44⅝	− ⅛
Chi & E Ill (½g)	9	6	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
ChiE Ill A 2.59g	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 3⅝k	3	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Ord .60g	3	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38	38	38	
Chile Cop (3g) †	10	26	26	26	−1
Chrysler Corp (3)	19	81½	81	81½	+ ⅜
CityI&F pf 6½ †	20	104	104	104	− ½
Clark Equip (3g)	1	35	35	35	
Climax Mol 1.20a	6	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ¼
Cluett Peabody (2)	5	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	− ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3 †	2	62½	62¼	62¼	− ⅞
ColgatePalmP ½a	5	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅜
Col-P-P pf4¼ †	20	104¼	104¼	104¼	− ¾
Collins & Aik	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Col & South †	50	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Col B'cast B 1.80g	3	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
Colum G&E .10g	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	75¾	75¾	75¾	
Column Carbon (4)	2	90	90	90	+1
Colum Pict (½g)	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Colum Pict pf2¾	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
Coml Credit (3)	3	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Coml Invest Tr (3)	18	42½	41⅞	42⅜	+ ⅜
Com Solvents .60g	17	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	− ⅛
Com'wth & South	89	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Com'wth Ed 1.40	16	24½	24⅛	24⅜	− ⅛
Conde Nast (½g)	6	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
Cons Cop M .20g	27	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	13	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
Consol Film Ind	1	3	3	3	
Cons Film In pf 1k	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
Cons Laundries ¼g	4	7	7	7	
Con Nat Gas w d	34	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅜
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½g	21	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
Consol'n Coal	13	17⅜	16	17⅛	+1⅛
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ½
Container Co 1½g	2	20	20	20	− ¼
Cont Baking ½g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Cont Can 1	13	33⅞	33¾	33¾	− ⅜
Cont Diam F .85g	2	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
Cont Motors .60	12	5	4⅞	5	
Cont Oil Del (1)	3	31	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
CopperweldStl .80	2	11	11	11	− ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	− ⅛
Cornell-D El 1.10g	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
Coty International	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Crane Co (1g)	6	19⅜	19	19	− ½
Crane Co pf 5 †	10	106	106	106	+ ⅜
Crosley Corp (1g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	− ⅛
Crown Cork (¾g)	2	28	28	28	− ⅛
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	− ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	3	15¾	15½	15½	− ½
Crucible Steel (3g)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Cuba RR pf †	40	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ¼
Cuban-AmSug .40g	16	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	− ¼
Cuneo Press (1½)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
Cudahy Packing	1	23	23	23	− ⅛
Curtis Publishing	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
Curtis Pub pf 5k †	160	110	108	110	+4
Curtis-Wright ¾g	16	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	7	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
D					
Davega Stores ½g	3	6⅛	6	6	
Davison Chem (1g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Dayt P&Lpf4½ †	10	112	112	112	+ ½
Deere & Co 2g	11	40¼	40	40	− ¼
Deere & Co pf 1.40	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	− ¼
Del & Hudson	17	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	20	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
Detroit Edi 1.20	12	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Devoe & Ray (1a)	110	29	28⅝	29	+ ½
Diam Match pf1½	1	39	39	39	−1½
Diam T Mot 1¼g	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
Dist Corp-S h2.22	1	30½	30½	30½	− ½
Dixie Cup (½g)	3	15¾	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅜
Dixie C A 2½ †	100	42¼	42	42	− ½
DomeMines h1.60	9	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	
Douglas Aircraft 5g	17	48¾	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	2	130	130	130	+1
Dunhill Int	2		9	9	
du Pont de N 4¼g	8	140¼	140	140	− ¼
E					
Eagle P Lead .60g	3	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	3	36	35½	36	− ¾
East Kodak pf 6 †	30	183	182	182	−1
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	41⅜	41	41	
Edis Bros Strs .80a	6	18	17¾	18	+ ½
El & Mus Ind .06g	*2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ 1/16
El Auto Lite (2)	3	38	37¾	37¾	
Elec Boat 1¼g	9	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
El Power & Lt	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	84½	84½	84½	− ½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	− ⅝
El Storage Bat (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	
Endicott John 4pf	*10	102½	102½	102½	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	17	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	50	87½	87½	87½	
EnPS$5½pf5½ †	20	89¼	89¼	89¼	− ¾
Erie RR (1g)	2	10	9⅞	10	
Erie RR ct (1g)	31	9¾	9½	9⅝	
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	45½	45½	45½	
Eureka Vac Cl ¾g	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
F					
Fairbanks Morse 1a	3	33¾	33½	33½	− ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	2	22½	22¼	22½	
Farns Tel & Rad	5	9½	9¼	9¼	
Fed Lt&Trac 1½g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Fed L&T pf (6) †	30	101⅛	101	101	− ⅛
Fed Min&Sm 3½g	1	19	19	19	
Fed Mogul (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .40	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Feder'd D St 1.52g	4	22½	22½	22½	
Ferro Enam (½g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅜
Firestone T&R (2g)	10	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ¼
Florsh Sh A 2	2	24½	24½	24½	
FollansbeeStl pf †	140	53	53	53	
Food Mach (1¼g)	1	53	53	53	
Freeport Sulph (2)	7	30⅝	30¼	30¼	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40a	3	30	29⅝	30	+ ¼
G					
Gair (Robert) .30g	21	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 2 †	20	25¾	25¾	25¾	+1¼
Gar Wood Ind .45g	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Gen Am Trans 2¼g	10	42	42	42	− ⅛
Gen Baking .60	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
Gen Bronze (.60g)	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	11	11	11	− ⅜
Gen Cab pf 7k †	20	80¾	80¾	80¾	
Gen Cigar (1a)	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅜
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	10	146	146	146	+1
Gen Elec (1.40)	46	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	
Gen Foods (1.60)	9	42⅞	42¼	42¼	− ⅝
Gen G & El A	115	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	3	106	105	105	−2
Gen Motors (2)	42	51½	51⅜	51½	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .40	1	6½	6½	6½	
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅝
Gen Real&Util	12	1⅛	1	1	
Gen Refract 1.20	1	21½	21½	21½	
Gen Shoe (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Gen Stl C pf 6k †	40	85	85	85	
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ½
Gen Tire & R (1g)	4	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .70g	10	7½	7⅜	7½	
Gimbel Bros .45g	7	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Goebel Brew (.20)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gold&Stock T 6 †	10	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
Goodrich (BF) 2g	27	43⅝	42¼	43⅝	+1½
Goodyear T&R (2)	31	38⅜	37⅜	38⅜	+1
Goth Hosiery ½g	43	9¼	8⅞	9	+1
Granby Con M .45g	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Granite C S .52½g	6	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	33	33	33	− ¼
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g	4	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	19	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	9	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1a	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
Grum Airc En 1½g	9	11⅛	11	11	− ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	23	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&O pf 5g	2	32½	32½	32½	
Gulf Oil (1a)	8	46	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
H					
Hack W pfA1¾ †	100	36	36	36	− ½
Harb-Walker (1)	4	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
Hayes Mfg	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	10	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
Hercules Motors 1	71	26¼	24¼	25¾	+1½
Hercules P pf 6 †	30	129	129	129	+1
Holly Sugar (1)	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	− ⅛
Homestake Mining	6	39⅛	39	39⅛	− ⅛
Houd-Hershey B 1g	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	6	7½	7⅜	7½	
Howe Sound (3)	16	31	30½	30½	−1
Hudson & Man	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
Hudson & Man pf	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Hudson Bay (h2)	21	23½	23	23½	+ ¼
Hudson Motor .20g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
Hupp Motor	12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
I					
Illinois Central	11	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	− ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4) †	40	45	45	45	
Ill Central pf	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ½
Indpls P&L 1.20	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ½
Inger-Rand (6)	2	87	87	87	− ¾
Inland Steel 4½g	1	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	− ⅜
Inspiration C Cop 1	6	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Interch Sh ct .20e	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Interlake Iron .35g	7	6⅝	6½	6½	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	170	170	170	
Int Harvester (2a)	6	72	71¾	71¾	
Int Harv pf (7) †	10	165	165	165	
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Int Minerals&Ch 1g	1	15	15	15	
Int Nick Can (2)	37	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
Int Nick C pf 7 †	200	130½	130½	130½	
Int Paper	63	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
Int Pap pf (5)	7	69	68	69	+ ½
Int RyCApf2½k †	110	70	70	70	− ½
Int Shoe 1.80	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
Int Silver (3)	3	59	57	59	+3½
Int Tel & Tel	24	12¾	12½	12¾	
Int T & T for ct	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
Intertype Corp (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
Island C Coal 1½g	1	30	30	30	+ ½
J					
Jarvis (WB) .90g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
Jewel Tea (1)	3	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
Johns-Manv 2¼g	250	87¼	86⅞	86⅞	
Jones&L Stl 2	7	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	57	57	57	− ½
Jones&L Stl pfB5	1	65½	65½	65½	− ⅛
Joy Mfg (.80)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
K					
Kan City South	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Kan City Sou pf 2g	6	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
Kayser (J) (1)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅜
Kennecott Cop (3g)	16	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	
Keyst S & W 1.05g	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
Kimberly-Clark 1a	2	32	32	32	+ ½
Kresge (SS) 1.20g	4	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	3	32	31¾	31¾	
L					
Lambert Co (1½a)	6	29⅛	29	29	
Lehigh C & N .90g	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	20	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
Lehigh Val RR	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores (2½)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	− ¼
Lib-O-F Gla 1½g	7	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ¼
Libby McN&L .45g	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Life Savers 1.60a	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Liggett & My (3a)	2	66	66	66	
Liggett&My B 3a	3	66⅛	66	66	
Liggett&M pf7 †	10	174	174	174	+2
Lima Locomotive 2	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	− ½
Lockheed Airc (2)	27	15¼	14⅞	15	+ ¼
Loew's Inc (2a)	3	58½	58¼	58½	+ ¼
Lone Star Cem (3)	1	44	44	44	+ ¼
Long-Bell Lbr A	14	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Loose-Wil Bisc 1a	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Lorillard (1.20g)	8	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Lorillard P pf7 †	40	155½	155¼	155½	+ ⅛
Louis & Nash (7g)	2	69	68⅜	68⅜	− ⅜
M					
Mack Trucks (3g)	3	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
Macy (RH) (2)	5	27¾	27⅝	27¾	
Magma Cop 1¼g	6	15⅝	15½	15½	− ⅜
Manati Sugar	1	7	7	7	− ⅛
Manhattan Shirt 1a	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Marine Mid (.16g)	4	6	6	6	
MarktStRy pr pf †	20	12	12	12	
Marshall Field .80a	6	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Martin (GL) (3g)	6	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Masonite Corp 1a	2	37½	37¼	37½	
Master El 1.40	1	27½	27½	27½	
May Dept Strs (3)	3	53¾	53⅝	53¾	+ ¾
Maytag Co	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
McCall Corp 1.40a	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
McCrory Stores 1	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Mead Corp (.60)	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Mead pfBww5½ †	11	68½	68½	68½	
Mesta Mach 2½g	4	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
Mid-Cont P 1.40g	12	27½	27	27	− ¾
Midland Stl Pr (2)	1	27½	27½	27½	− ¼
Minn-Honey Reg 2a	1	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
Minn-Moline	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Mo-Kan-Texas	3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Monsanto Ch 2¼g	5	78½	78¼	78½	
MonsCh pfA4½ †	10	113	113	113	−1
Montgom Ward (2)	25	44¾	44	44½	+ ¾
Morrell J & Co 1a	1	34	34	34	
Morris & Essex †	140	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ¼
Motor Products 1g	3	15½	15⅜	15½	
Mullins Mfg B	5	4	4	4	
Murphy pf 4¾ †	10	115	115	115	+1½
Murray Corp ¾g	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Myers F E&Bros 2	2	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
N					
Nabco Liquid	22	13/16	⅞	13/16	+ 1/16
Nash-Kelvin (½)	25	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
Nat Acme (2)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit 1.20	15	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
Nat Biscuit pf (7)	2	168½	168½	168½	+1
Nat Bond&Shr (1g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1a)	7	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ¾
Nat Container (1)	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Nat Dairy Prod 1g	4	20	19⅞	19⅞	
Nat Dept Strs (½)	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Nat Distillers (2)	10	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	− ⅛
Nat Gypsum (¼g)	6	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
Nat Gyps pf4½ †	10	86	86	86	−1
Nat Lead (½a)	7	19½	19¼	19½	
Nat Mal&Stl Cas 1	7	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
Nat Oil Prod (1)	1	29	29	29	− ¼
Nat Pow & Lt	18	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Nat'l Steel (3)	2	57½	57½	57½	
Nat Supply	2	12½	12⅜	12½	
Nat Sup $2 pf 3k	2	25¾	25	25	− ⅛
Natomas Co (¼g)	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Neisner Bros (1)	1	20½	21½	21½	+ ⅞
Nehi Corp ½	2	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Newport Indust .80	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Newpt N Ship 2½g	10	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
NY Cent RR 1½g	46	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
NY Chi&StL pf	10	62½	60¾	62½	+2
NYC Omnibus 3½g	6	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
NY & Harlem 5 †	20	128½	128½	128½	+ ½
NY Lack & W †	110	53⅜	52¾	53⅜	+ ⅛
NY Ont&West	9	½	⅜	½	
NY Shipbldg (3g)	8	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Norf&Westn 10 †	60	185	184	185	+ ½
No Amer Avia (1g)	24	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
North Am Co 1¼t	16	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
Northern Pac 1g	24	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Nor St Pr pf5 †	150	113½	113	113	
Northwest Tel 3 †	10	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Norw Pharm .60	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
O					
Ohio Oil (¾g)	8	18⅝	18½	18⅝	− ⅛
Oliver F Eq 2½g	6	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅛
Omnibus Corp(¼g)	143	9⅛	8½	8¾	+ ¼
Omnibus Co pf 8 †	80	102	101	102	+1¼
Otis Elev (1g)	3	18⅝	18½	18½	− ⅛
Owens-Ill Glass 2	5	59	58⅞	59	+ ¼
P					
Pac Coast 2pf †	50	15¾	15¾	15¾	− ¼
Pac Gas&Elec (2)	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅛
Pac Lighting (3)	3	39⅝	39½	39⅝	
Pac Mills (2)	1	26	26	26	− ½
Pac Tin Corp	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Packard Mot .10g	26	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Pan Am Airways 1g	6	31½	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
Pan Am Petrol	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ½
Param Pic 1.60	4	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Park & Tilford	1	64½	64½	64¼	− ¾
Park Utah Con M	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Parke Davis 1.30g	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅜
Parmelee Transport	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
Patino Mines (4g)	8	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	+1
Penney (JC) (3a)	5	97½	97¼	97½	− ½
Penn Cent Air	5	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
Penn Coal&Coke	7	9¼	9	9¼	
Penn RR (2½g)	17	25¾	25½	25⅝	− ⅛
Pepsi-Cola 2a	6	51¼	50¾	51¼	+ ⅜
Pere Marquette	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
Pere Marq pf	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
Pere Marq pr pf	1	54½	54½	54½	+1
Petrol Corp .35g	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Phelps Dodge 1.60	9	20⅞	20¾	20¾	− ¼
Phila Elec (.60g)	4	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Phila El $1pf (1)	10	24½	24⅜	24⅜	− ⅛
Philco Corp 1g	7	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅜
Philip Morris 3a	2	84⅜	84¼	84¼	− ⅛
Phil-J pf5¼k †	10	93	93	93	− ¼
Phillips Pet (2)	5	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	− ¼
Phoenix Hosiery	14	10⅞	10	10⅜	+ ⅞
Phoenix pf 8¾k †	50	135	135	135	+3
Pitt&West Va	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Pittsburgh Coal	5	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ¼
Pitts Coal pf (2½)	2	66	65¾	65¾	+ ½
Pitts Coke & Ir ½g	1	7	7	7	
Pitt Scr&Bolt .40	1	4½	4½	4½	
Pitt Steel 5% pf	40	49¼	49	49	+ ¼
Pitts prpf17⅝k †	30	59	58⅞	59	
Pittston Co	5	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Pitts pf A 5½g †	100	92	92	92	
Plymouth Oil (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
Pond Crk Poc 1½g	*2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¾
Pressed St Car (1)	7	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Procter&Gam (2)	2	57	56¾	57	+ ½
Pub Svc NJ (1)	17	13½	13⅜	13½	
Pub S NJ 8 pf 8 †	140	115	114⅞	115	+ ½
Pub S NJ 7 pf 7 †	50	104¼	104¼	104¼	− ½
Pub S NJ 6 pf 6 †	60	98½	97⅞	98½	+1¾
Pub S NJ 5 pf 5 †	450	89¾	88⅛	88½	
Pullman (3g)	8	38	37¾	37¾	− ¼
Pure Oil (¼g)	19	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
Purity Bak (2.10g)	2	19	19	19	− ¼
R					
Radio C of A .20g	7	9⅜	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
Radio pf (3½)	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	− ½
Radio-Keith-Orph †		7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
RR S Ill CStk †	370	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Raybestos-M 2¼g	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	− ½
Rayonier 1 pf (2)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
Reading Co (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	− ⅛
Real Silk Hosiery	32	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
R & Saratoga 8 †	70	74	73½	73½	−1¼
Reo Motors (1g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Rem R&Co 1st †	50	47½	46¼	47¼	+ ¼
Remington Rand 1g	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Repub Stl pf 5¼ †	30	87½	87¼	87½	− ¼
Repub Steel (1)	27	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
Rev Stl cvpf 6 †	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	+1¾
Revere Cop & Br	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Rev C & B 7pf7 †	60	78¾	77¾	78¾	+1¾
RevB5¼pf5¼ †	50	60	60	60	+ ½
Reynolds Met ¾g	1	10½	10½	10½	− ¼
Reynolds Spr (½g)	1	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
Rey Tob B 1.40a	5	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
S					
Safeway Stores (3)	2	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	+ ⅜
Safe St 5pf 5 †	20	110	110	110	−1
St Joseph Lead (2)	5	30	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅜
St L-San Fran	2	¼	¼	¼	
St L-San Fran pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
St L So'west pf †	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅞
Savage Arms (1)	6	7	6⅞	7	− ⅛
Schenley Distl (2)	8	40½	40⅛	40½	+ ¼
Scott P pf 4½ †	100	111	111	111	+1
Scott P $4 pf 4 †	10	108½	108½	108½	+1
Sears Roebuck (3a)	12	89¾	89⅛	89¼	− ⅜
Servel Inc (1)	1	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
Sharon Stl Corp (1)	2	13	13	13	
Sharon St pf 5 †	110	61⅛	60¾	60¾	− ¼
Shattuck (FG).40a	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Shell Un Oil 1¼g	15	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
Sil King Coal .30g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Simmons Co (1g)	4	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
Sinclair Oil (½)	48	11¼	11	11⅛	− ¼
Skelly Oil 1½g	3	39	38⅝	38⅝	− ⅜
Sloss-Shef ½g †	130	16½	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅜
Smith (AO) Co 1g	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅜
Smith & Cor Ty 2	4	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
Socony-Vacuum ½	45	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Sou Am G&P .20g	1	3½	3½	3½	
Sou Cal Edis 1½	2	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific 2g	54	24⅜	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
Southern Ry (2g)	18	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
South Ry pf (5)	9	41	41	41	
Sparks With .35g	9	4	3⅞	4	
Sperry Corp 1½g	11	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	
Spiegel Inc	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
Square D Co (2)	4	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	
Squibb & Sons (2)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
Stand Brands .80g	4	30	29⅝	30	
Stand Gas & El	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ¼
Std G&E $4 pf	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
Std G&E $6 pr pf	1	36	36	36	+ ½
Std G&E $7 pr pf	14	42	41½	42	+ ¼
Stand Oil Cal (2g)	16	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	+ ¼
Stand Oil Ind 1A	11	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
Stand Oil NJ 1a	32	54½	54	54	− ¾
Stand O Ohio 1½	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	− ½
Stand Stl Sprg	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Starrett (3½g)	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Sterling Drug (3)	1	64½	64½	64½	+ ¼
Stewart Warn ½	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Stokely Bros	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
Stokely Bros pf (1)	1	16	16	16	+1
Stone Webster ¾g	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Studebaker Co ¼e	122	14	13½	14	+ ½
Sun O pf A 4½ †	100	124	124	124	−1½
Sunray Oil (.20g)	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Sunshine Mng .45g	2	5½	5½	5½	
Swift & Co 1.20a	14	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
Sylvan El Pr 1¼g	2	31¾	31⅝	31¾	− ⅛
Syming-Gould ½g	4	6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
T					
Talcott (J) (.40a)	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Tenn Corp (1)	2	11	11	11	− ⅛
Texas&Pac Ry 1g	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Texas Co 2	9	49⅛	48⅞	48⅞	− ⅛
Texas Gulf Sul 2a	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	− ⅛
Tex Pac C&O .40a	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	− ⅛
Tex Pac L Tr .15g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Thatcher Mfg	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
That cv pf 3.60 †	10	52	52	52	−1⅝
The Fair pf 8¾k †	80	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	−1
Thermoid Co .40a	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Thermoid pf 3 †	50	43	43	43	− ¼
Third Ave Tr .15g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Thompson Pr 1½g	1	33½	33½	33½	
Thompson-Starrett	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Thompson-Star pf	1	18½	18½	18½	
Tide Wat A O .85g	6	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
TideWat pf4½ †	120	100	99¾	99¾	− ¼
Timken-D Ax 2¼g	11	25	24½	25	
Timken R Bear (2)	3	48½	48	48½	+ ½
Transamerica (½)	6	8	8	8	− ⅛
Tri-Cont Corp	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Twenty C-Fox 2g	13	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ½
Twent C-F pf 1½	7	28¾	28½	28½	
Twent CF prpf4½	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	− ¼
Twin City Rapid Tr	2	5½	5½	5½	
Twin Coach (.30g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
U					
Underw-Ell (2½g)	12	51½	50¾	50¾	− ¾
Union Bag&P .30g	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Union Carbide 3	6	79½	79	79½	+ ⅛
Union Oil Cal (1)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Union Pac pf 4	2	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜	
Union Tk Car 2¼g	2	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ½
Unit Air Lines ½g	3	23½	23¼	23½	
Unit Aircraft 3g	35	26⅜	25⅞	26½	+ ⅜
Unit Biscuit (1)	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
Unit Carbon (3)	1	65	65	65	+1⅜
Unit Corp	47	1⅛	1	1	
Unit Corp pf 1k	5	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	− ⅛
Unit Drug	17	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
Unit Drug pf 4¾	2	96	95¾	95¾	
Unit Dy pf 1¾ †	60	51	51	51	
Unit Elec Coal	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Unit Eng&Fdy (2)	2	26	25⅞	26	+ ½
Unit Fruit (2¼g)	3	73½	73½	73½	
Unit Gas Imp	60	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Unit Mer&Mfr 2	2	29	28⅞	29	
UnitMer&Mfrpf5	10	99¼	99¼	99¼	− ¾
US Freight (1)	1	14	14	14	− ⅛
US Gypsum (2)	3	71⅞	71⅛	71⅝	− ⅜
US Hoffman M ⅜g	4	8½	8½	8½	
US Leather A (1g)	2	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ½
US Lines	4	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
US Plywood 1.20	6	37	36⅞	37	− ⅜
US Real & Imp	13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
US Rubber (1g)	33	43¼	42¼	43¼	+1⅜
US Rubber pf (8)	3	128½	128¼	128½	+ ½
US Sm R&M 3¼g	10	53	52¼	53	+ ½
US Steel (4)	43	51⅛	50⅞	51	+ ¼
US Steel pf 7	5	121¾	121½	121½	+ ⅛
Utd Stores A	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ¼
US Tobacco 1.30g	6	22⅝	22¼	22¼	− ½
Univ-Cycl Stl 1½g	1	14	14	14	− ¼
Univ Leaf Tob 4 †	100	69	68½	68⅞	− ⅛
V					
Van Raalte1pf7 †	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	
Vanadium Corp (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅛
Vick Chem (2)	2	41½	41	41	−1
Va Caro Chem	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
Va-C Chem 6pf3k	1	52	52	52	− ⅝
Va Iron C&C pf †	10	40½	40½	40½	− ½
Virginia Ry pf 1½	4	34	33⅞	34	
W					
Wabash RR pf4½g	3	40	39	40	+1
Walworth (.60g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Ward Baking B	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Warner Bros Pict	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Warren Fdy&P ½g	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅛
Wash Gas Lt 1½	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Waukesha Motor 1	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
Wayne Pump (2)	*1	23	23	23	
Webster Eisenlohr	3	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
West Ind Sug (1g)	25	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
West P El 6pf6 †	20	84⅞	84⅛	84⅞	+ ⅞
West P El 7pf7 †	10	94	94	94	+ ¼
W Va Pulp&P 1¼g	1	16	16	16	
West Maryland	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
West Maryland 2pf	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
West Un Tel A ½g	2	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	+ ¼
West Un Tel B	2	22½	22½	22½	− ⅛
West E&M (4)	9	95⅛	95¼	95⅜	− ⅛
Westvaco Chl 1.40	3	24	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅜
Wh & LE pf5½ †	220	98	98	98	
Wheeling Stl 1½g	3	20¼	20⅛	20¼	− ⅛
Wheel St pr pf 5 †	40	65	64½	65	+ ⅜
White Motor 1¼g	11	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
White Rk M Sp	*10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
White Sew Mach	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
White SM pf 2k †	10	64	64	64	
Wilcox Oil & Gas	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Willys-Overland	49	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
Wilson & Co	13	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Woodward Ir 1½g	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
Woolw'h FW 1.60	16	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅜
Worthing P&M 2g	2	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
Wright Aero 7g †	10	79	79	79	
Y					
Young Spg & W 1g	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Youngst Sh & T (2)	3	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	− ⅛
Youngst Stl Dr ¼g	7	13	13	13	− ¼
Z					
Zenith Radio 1a	2	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¾
Zonite Prod .30g	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
RIGHTS					
Std Oil Ohio	638	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

(*) ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales; (‡) ex-rights.
(x) When distributed.
(*) Called shares. (‡) Ex-distribution.

Stock Prices Mixed, With Trading Light

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—Wall Streeters adjourned for Christmas today after having bought sparingly of selected stock market favorites and lightened commitments here and there for holiday protection.

Rails slipped at the start, as the Government prepared to take over the roads to avert a strike, but stiffened in most cases eventually when hopes for a settlement of the wage controversy revived. The steel labor dispute continued as a handicap although the belief persisted that difficulties here also would be adjusted.

While dealings were among the slowest for a 5-hour stretch in more than two months—transfers were around 500,000 shares—modest advances were well distributed when the final gong sounded and declines generally were in minor fractions. Rubbers, aircrafts and motors attracted bids.

American Distilling was up most of the time but the other liquors were virtually at a standstill. Hercules Motors and Omnibus Corp. touched new 1943 tops. Supported were U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Goodyear, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone and Montgomery Ward.

Better curb performers were Electric Bond & Share, United Gas and International Petroleum. Small recessions were posted for American Gas, Cuban Atlantic Sugar and Cities Service.

Rail Bonds Steady

Railroad bonds took the threat of government seizure of the roads in stride today, and while a few lost ground in late dealings, a majority held a steady course along with most other corporate loans.

Some of the Baltimore & Ohio were on offer in the final hour along with Erie 4s and 4½s and Great Northern 3¾s. Most of the St. Paul loans were fully steady as were those of the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island.

High war time earnings and rapid progress in working out reorganization plans for some of the carriers in receivership or operating under trustees aided considerably in keeping the carrier loans on the advancing side of the market.

Decline of 15 P. C. In Mass. Factory Orders in November

Decline of 15 per cent in orders received by Massachusetts manufacturing concerns during November is reported by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Frank V. Bistrup, who prepares the order index of the state manufacturers' association, commented:

In more normal times some recession in November would be expected. The declining trend of the past six months, however, suggests more significant changes, such as the curtailment of government demands and "cut backs" and the general fulfillment of requirements for production equipment for war matériel.

"The recession in demand is most noticeable in the metal trades section where orders appear to be almost a third less than a year ago, and it is evident in branches of that industry that have not been particularly affected until now.

"The one exception, and which may be of significance to this general trend, is found in a section of the metal trades comprising a few concerns, all showing increases, and which normally produce finished metal products that can be generally described as household goods, or durable consumer goods."

'Gas' Stocks Rise; Fuel Oil Stores Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Gasoline stocks in the United States increased and stores of light and heavy fuel oils decreased during the week ended Dec. 18, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Gasoline stores were up 788,000 barrels to 72,725,000, compared with 71,937,000 the previous week and 76,141,000 a year ago.

Light fuel oil stocks decreased 1,393,000 to 44,117,000 barrels, compared with 45,510,000 the week of Dec. 15, while heavy fuel oils were 1,443,000 lower to 58,272,000. Production of the former was estimated at 4,387,000 barrels, compared with 4,636,000 the previous week and 4,081,000 a year ago. Output of the latter was 8,291,000, against 8,151,000 last week and 7,201,000 a year earlier.

Power Output Sets Another New High

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output again reached a new high of 4,612,994,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended Dec. 18, against the previous peak of 4,566,905,000 last week and 3,975,873,000 a year earlier, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The Pacific Coast continued to lead in sectional increases with a gain of 31 per cent over 1942. Production of the country as a whole was 16 per cent above last year in the same period.

Other regional percentage advances over 1942 were: New England 7, Mid-Atlantic 16.3, Central Industrial 10.7, West Central 6, Southern States 19.4, and Rocky Mountain 15.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
17	2s 53-51	100.5	100.5	100.5
5	2¼s 60-55	111.19	111.19	111.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
10	Alleg 5s49	99¼	99¼	99¼
5	Alleg 5s50	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	Alleg inc 5s50	89	89	89
1	Allis Ch 4s52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
15	Am&FP5s2030	90½	90	90
3	AmT&T3¼s61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10	AmT&T3s56	115⅜	115⅛	115⅛
14	Am Tob 3s 62	103¾	103½	103¾
5	ATSF 4s 95	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
1	ACL 1st 4s 52	90	90	90
7	ACL clt 4s 52	89¾	89¾	89¾
13	ACL 4½s 64	68	67¾	67¾
28	B&O 1st m 48	72⅝	71⅞	72
23	B&O 95 A	41	40½	41
9	B&O 95 C	46	45½	45½
15	B&O 2000 D	41	40¼	40½
10	B&O cv 60	31⅛	31	31
31	B&O 4s 48	71⅞	71	71¼
6	B&O SW 50	57¼	56⅞	56⅞
7	B&O TC 4s 59	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
2	Bell Pa 5s 60C	129¾	129¾	129¾
3	Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5	Beth Stl 3s 60	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Bost Me 4½s 70	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
4	Bost Me 4s 60	83	83	83
3	Buf R&P 57st	45	45	45
3	BCR&N 5s 34	22	22	22
7	Can N 5s69Jly	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10	Cen G 5s59C	13⅛	13	13
23	Cen G cn5s45	38¼	38	38¼
15	CenG 1st5s45	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
29	CenPac 5s60	72	71¼	72
10	Cen P 1st4s49	100¼	100	100¼
2	CRRBGa 5s42	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
16	CRRNJ 5s87	30¼	30	30¼
37	Chi&A 3s49	21	20⅞	21
2	CB&Q 5s71A	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1	CB&Q 4½s77	84¾	84¾	84¾
3	CB&Q g 4s58	98⅝	98½	98½
5	C&EI inc 97	49	49	49
136	CMSPP 5s75	45¼	44½	45¼
161	CMSPP 5s2000	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
33	CMSP 4½s89C	71⅝	71¼	71¼
49	CMSP g 4s89	68¾	68⅝	68½
6	C&NW 5s2037	48	47½	48
5	C&NW 5s87	65	65	65
75	C&NW 4¾s49	12¼	11¾	11⅞
10	CRIP 4½s 52A	40	39½	40
116	CRIP 4½s 60	9⅛	8¾	9⅛
50	CRIP 4s 88	62¼	61½	61⅞
119	CRIP r 4s 34	37	36½	36¾
5	Ch US 3¾s 63	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
12	Ch&WI 4s 52	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
5	CCCSL 4½s 77	56	56	56
7	ClEIll 3s 70	106⅝	106½	106½
3	Cl UT 5s73	83¾	83½	83½
30	Cl UT 4½s77	76	76	76
17	ColS 4½s80	49¼	48	49
10	Col G 5s 61	103	102¾	102¾
1	ComEd 3½s58	111½	111⅜	111½
1	Con Ed 3½s48	104	104	104
5	Con Ry 4s54	43	43	43
10	ConsP 3½s70	110⅝	108	110⅝
1	CrucStl 3¼s55	98	98	98
24	Del & H 4s 63	79	78½	79
15	D&RG 4s36	44½	44¼	44¼
2	D&RGW 5s55	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	DRGW 5s55a	4½	4½	4½
15	D&RGW 5s78	40½	40¼	40½
3	DetEd 3s70	105½	105¼	105¼
5	El A 2¼s50	102	102	102
29	Erie 4½s 2015	63	62½	62½
7	Erie 4s95	102	101¾	101¾
2	FirestTR 3s61	102	102	102
4	Gdrich 4¼s56	106½	106¼	106½
7	GtNor 4½s77E	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
15	GtNor 3¾s67	90¼	90⅛	90¼
7	Hud C 5s62A	53⅝	53	53⅝
1	H&M r5s57	55	55	55
7	H&M inc5s57	26	25½	26
5	IC 4s53	61	61	61
1	IC r4s55	60¼	60¼	60¼
1	IC 4¾s66	48¼	48¼	48¼
8	ICCSL 4½s63	56¾	56⅜	56¾
5	ICCSL 4¼s63	52¼	52	52¼
31	IntGN 6s 52	16¾	16¼	16¼
15	IntGN1st6s52	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
9	Int HE 6s44	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝
1	Int Pap 5s47	104¼	104¼	104¼
24	IntT&T 4½s52	76¼	76	76¼
1	IntT&T 5s55	81¼	81¼	81¼
8	Jon&L 3¼s61	95¾	95¾	95¾
127	KCFtS 4s36	70½	70¼	70½
2	KC Sou 5s50	73	72½	72½
11	KC Ter 4s60	108½	108¼	108¼
20	Lac G 5½s53	99¾	99¼	99¾
4	LehVHT 5s54	55¼	55	55
1	LVNY 4½s50	62⅞	62⅜	62⅞
13	LehV 4½s2003	37	36⅞	37
43	LehV 4s 2003	32⅞	32⅝	32¾
3	Lou&A 5s69	94	93½	93½
4	L&N 4½s2003	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
14	MSPSSM c4s38	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
2	M-K-T 5s62A	66	66	66
21	M-K-T aj 5s67	33	32¾	33
7	M-K-T 1st4s90	55⅞	55½	55½
5	Mo P 5½s49	9½	9½	9½
17	Mo P 5s65A	55¼	55	55¼
99	MoP 5s77F	55½	55	55⅛
20	MoP 5s78G	55½	55½	55½
5	MoP 5s80H	55¼	55¼	55¼
28	MoP 5s81I	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
74	MoP g4s75	23	22¼	22⅞
3	More&E 4½s55	43	43	43
5	Mor&E 3½s 2000	49	48¾	48⅞
1	NatDai 3¼s60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
25	NERR 4s45	85	85	85
7	NOTerm 4s53	95¾	95¾	95¾
9	NOTM 5½s54	71¼	71	71
5	NOTM 5s54	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞
8	NC r 5s 2013	62⅜	62	62⅜
22	NYC 4½s2013A	55⅜	55¼	55⅜
5	NYC cn4s98	57½	57½	57½
6	NYC cv3¼s52	85	85	85
5	NYCHR 3½s97	82½	82½	82½
3	NYChSL 5½s74	96	95¾	95¾
12	NYChSL 4½s78	86⅝	86¼	86½
1	NYEdis 3¼s65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
40	NYNHH 6s48	48½	48	48½
97	NYNHH 4½s67	46½	46	46½
15	NYNHH 4s55	43¾	43¾	43¾
6	NYNHH 4s56	44	43⅞	43⅞
9	NYNHH 4s57	16	16	16
30	NYOW r4s92	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
10	NYWB 4½s46	17½	17¼	17¼
21	NorP 6s2047	78¾	78½	78¾
11	NorP 4s97	91⅞	91¾	91¾
6	NorP 3s2047	52	52	52
1	OWRRN 4s61	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1	OtisSt 4½s62	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	PG&E 4s64	110¼	109¾	110¼
3	PacTT 3¼s66B	108½	108½	108½
5	PenP&L 4½s74	106¾	106¾	106¾
20	PenP&L 3½s69	109	109	109
2	PenRR g4½s65	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	PenRR 4½sd70	96½	96¼	96½
9	PenRR g4¼s81	106	105⅞	106
12	PenRR 3⅞s70	98	97¾	98
15	PenRR 3¼s52	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	Peo & E 4s 60	55½	55	55½
13	Ph R C I 6s 49	17	17	17
5	Ph R C I 5s 73 st	38¼	38¼	38¼
5	Phil Ry 4s 37	6½	6½	6½
3	Portl G E 4½s 60	100	99¾	100
6	Rdg 4½s 97 A	93	93	93
8	Rep Stl 4½s 61	105¾	105⅝	105¾
2	Rep Stl 4½s 56	106	106	106
2	Rio G W 4s 49	80	80	80
20	Rio G W 4s 49	43¼	43¼	43⅛
17	R I A & L 4½s 34	39	38¾	39
45	StLSF 5s50B	35	34	35
53	SeaAL c6s45	28½	27⅞	28½
5	StLSW rf5s90	35½	35⅛	35½
66	StLSF 4s50A	31¾	31	31½
89	StLSF 4½s78	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜
10	SeaAL 4s50st	40¾	40⅜	40⅜
2	ShellU 2¾s61	101	101	101
15	ShellU 2½s54	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
26	Sea-AP 6s35A	44⅛	43	44⅛
15	SeaAL rf4s59	20	19⅞	19⅞
1	SkellyO 3s50	103	103	103
31	SoPac 4½s68	65⅝	65¼	65⅝
21	SoPac 4½s81	64¾	64⅜	64¾
36	SoPac 4½s69	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞
28	SoPac rf4s55	91⅝	91¼	91⅝
27	SoPac 4½s Or77	67⅛	66⅝	67
9	SoPSFT 4s50	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
7	SouRy 6½s56	96½	96	96
4	SouRy g6s56	94½	94½	94½
1	SouRy cn5s94	104¼	104¼	104¼
18	SouRy g4s56	72¾	72½	72½
2	StdONJ 3s61	105	105	105
8	TexCorp 3s65	105½	105½	105½
7	TexCorp 3s59	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
12	T&P 5s79C	79½	79¼	79¼
34	TrAve 5s60	30	29⅞	30
1	UnPac1st4s47	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	UnPac3½s71	103	103	103
2	Un Drug 3¼s58	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Va Ry 3¾s 66	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
15	Wab 4¼s91	52½	52¼	52⅜
6	Wab 4s 81	66⅝	66½	66⅝
3	Wab 4s71	100	100	100
3	W Sh 4s 2361	55⅝	53¼	55⅝
6	W Md 4s52	88½	88¼	88½
7	WPac 1st5s46	74½	74½	74½
13	WestUn 5s51	102½	102½	102½
3	WestUn 5s60	101½	101	101½
13	WestUn4½s60	101¾	101¾	101¾
17	WhStl3¼s66	91½	91⅜	91⅜
26	Wis Cen 4s 49	58½	58⅜	58½
3	Wis C 4s SD 36	16	16¼	16¼
4	Young ST 3¼s 60	101½	101½	101½
8	Arg 4s 72 Feb	85	85	85
1	Arg 4s 72 Ap	85	85	85

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
11	Arg 4½s 71	93½	93½	93½
3	Braz 6½s 27-57	50	50	50
1	BuenA 4¾s77	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
1	Canada 4s60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Canada 3¼s61	104½	104½	104½
17	Chile 6s60asd	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
5	Colomb 3s70	42	42	42
1	Copenh 5s52	58	58	58
2	Denmk 6s42	71½	71½	71½
6	Mex 4s04asd54	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	Pan 3¼s94st	88	88	88
37	Peru 1st6s60	20	19¼	20
7	Peru 2d6s61	20	19⅞	20
4	Rio de J 8s46	37½	37¼	37½
7	Rio de J 6½s53	32½	32¼	32¼
10	RioGdoS 6s68	31¾	31½	31¾
1	Ur aj 4¼s79	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 3,408,100; previous day, 6,352,300; week ago, 10,197,000; year ago, closed; two years ago, 8,382,300; Jan. 1 to date, 3,205,642,825; year ago, 2,268,656,950; two years ago, 2,074,557,150.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup A (1½)	21½	21½	21½
100	Aero Sup B (½g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1500	Air Investors	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Alum Ltd (h8a)	76¼	75½	76
800	Alum Co Am (1g)	29¾	29¼	29¼
50	Am Book (1)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
100	Am Cen Mfg (.70g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	Am Cit P&LB	2	2	2
241	Am Cyan A (.60a)	41½	41½	41½
100	Am Cyan B (.60a)	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
100	Am & Fgn P war	1	1	1
500	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	26	26	26
50	Am Laun Mch (2)	26¾	26¾	26¾
1000	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Am Superpow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	App El Pow pf (4½)	108	108	108
200	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅞	3¼	3⅞
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6	6	6
400	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	8½	8½	8½
1200	Atl Rayon (.55g)	8	8	8
200	Automat Prod (¾g)	3½	3½	3½
400	Auto V Mach (½g)	4⅞	4¾	4¾
100	Babcock&Wil (1½g)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1800	Baldwin Loco war	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
500	Barium S&a Stl	2	2	2
30	Bell Tel Can (h8)	126½	126½	126½
200	Bellanca Airc (½g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Berk&Gay Furn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Blue Ridge (.05g)	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	Blumenthal (S)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Bourjois (1g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
600	Brewst Aero	3	3	3
300	Bridgpt Oil	9¼	9	9¼
100	Brill A	5½	5½	5½
25	Brill py	71	71	71
100	Brown-F Dist	21½	21½	21½
400	Buf N&EP pf	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
1100	Burry Biscuit	4	4	4
300	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1½	1½	1½
700	Catalin Am (.10g)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
2300	Cessna Airc (1g)	5½	5¼	5½
150	Chi Flex Shaft (3g)	84	83¾	84
400	ChiRiv&Mch (&g)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
500	Cities Service	13¾	13¾	13⅞
90	Cit SvcP&L $6 pf(6)	99	99	99
300	Clark Control(2)	18⅛	18⅛	18
100	Cleve Trace(1½)	13	13	13
100	Colonial Airl	7	7	7
100	Colo Fuel¾ I war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	ColtsPFarm(3½g)	41¼	40½	41
600	Comwlth & So war	1-64	1-64	1-64
300	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	66⅛	65¾	66⅛
175	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	32¼	32¼	32¼
100	Cons Ret Strs (⅝g)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
100	Cons Stl Corp (1a)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Cont Roll & Stl(1¼g)	8¾	8⅝	8¾
250	Copper Range (⅜g)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
300	Corroon & Rey	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Croft Brewing (.05g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Crown C Pet (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1600	Cuban Atl Sug (1g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
250	Dayton Rub (1)	14¾	14¾	14¾
30	Dayton Rub A (2)	34	34	34
1000	Derby Oil	5¾	5⅝	5¾
100	East Gas & F	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
450	East Sta pf A	30	30	30
300	East Sta pf B	29½	28¾	29½
150	Econ Gro Strs (1)	15	14	15
2500	El Bond & Sh	8¼	8⅛	8¼
1500	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	90¼	90⅛	90¼
100	Evershap Inc (1.20a)	20	20	20
300	Fairchild Av (1g)	7¼	7	7¼
700	Fairch En&Air (.20g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Pansteel Met (⅛g)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
25	Gen WatG&E pf	41½	41½	41½
75	Georg Pow $6 pf	111	111	111
500	Glen Ald Coal	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
75	Gt Atl & P nv	84½	84½	84½
300	Greenf T&D	7	7	7
100	Hall Lamp	5½	5½	5½
100	Hammer Pap	20	20	20
100	Hecla Min	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	24	24	24
200	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9½	9½	9½
700	Humble Oil (.56g)	41	40¼	41
200	Hum-RosaF (.40g)	4	4	4
100	Huyler's	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Ill Pow	4	4	4
300	Ill Pow div ct	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
100	Ill Pow pf (2.80k)	43	43	43
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
50	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
100	Int Cig Mch (1.20)	15⅛	14¼	14¼
200	Int Indust	3	3	3
100	Int Min & Ch war	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Int Petrol (h1)	17½	17½	17½
400	Int Prod (¾g)	8	8	8
150	Int Util pf	25	25	25
100	Inters Pow Del pf	8	8	8
300	Jacobs Air En (.15g)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
500	Jacobs (FL)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10	Jer C P&L 6pf	88½	88½	88½
100	Ken-Rad T&LA	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Kennedys (1g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Kingston Prod (.10g)	2½	2½	2½
400	Lack RR NJ	35½	35½	35½
200	Lake Sh M (h.80)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Lakey Fdy&M	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Le Tourneau (1)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
500	Long Is Ltg	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Mass Util Asso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	MemphNGas (¼g)	3½	3½	3½
50	Mercant Strs (1g)	42	42	42
100	Merritt-C&S	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
100	Mid St P vtc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1000	Mi West Corp (½g)	10	9⅞	10
200	Molybdenum (⅜g)	9	9	9
300	Monogram Pict	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Mid City Cop (.15g)	1½	1½	1½
50	Musk P Ring (.90g)	11½	11½	11½
200	Nat Bel Hess (.05g)	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Nat City L (¼g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
300	Nat Fuel G	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
100	Nat Rub Mch ()	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Nat Trans (½g)	11½	11½	11½
300	Nat Un Rad	3	3	3
100	Nelson (H)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	New Eng Pow Assoc	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	N E P A 6 pf(4k)	48⅛	48⅛	48½
600	N J Zinc (3g)	57⅜	56¼	57⅜
1	N Mex & Ariz Ld	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	NYC Omnibus war	6½	6½	6½
6200	Niag Hud Pow	3	2⅞	3
50	Niag Hud 1 pf	81½	81¼	81¼
10	Niag Hud 2 pf	71	71	71
100	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
100	Niag Hud B war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Niles-Bem-P (2)	10½	10½	10½
300	Noma Elec (¼g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Nor Sta Pw A	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
50	Okla Nat G pf (3)	53	53	53
1100	Pantepec Oil Ven	8⅜	8¼	8¼
50	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	95	94	94
100	Phoenix Sec	24	24	24
200	Pierce-Gov (.60g)	12¼	12	12¼
100	Pioner Gold	[illegible]	1⅛	1⅛
50	Pitts&LakeE (5g)	54	54	54
100	Pitts Pl Gl (4g)	93	93	93
800	Polaris Mng	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
2500	Premier Gld (h.04)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Pug Sd P&L (.60g)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
650	Pug Sd P&L 5pf (5)	94½	93	94½
100	Pug Sd P&T (½g)	12	12	12
700	RKO opt war	1	1⅛	1⅛
100	Raym Conc (1a)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
600	Raytheon Mfg	11⅝	11	11⅝
200	Republic Avia (¼g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Richfield Oil war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Richmond Rad (.20g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Rio Grande V O vtc	½	½	½
100	Roosevelt Fd (¼g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Root Pet pf (3k)	17½	17½	17½
900	Royal Type (2½g)	83¼	83¼	83¼
100	Ryan Aero (.35g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1200	St Regis Pap	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	St Regis P pf (7k)	145½	145½	145½
300	Salt Dome Oil	9⅜	9¼	9¼
200	Schiff Co (1a)	15	14⅞	14⅞
1600	Schulte (DA)	2	2	2
300	Scovill Mfg (1½g)	27	27	27
100	Scran-SBW pf	68	67¼	68
600	Segal Lock & H	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
250	Selected Ind cv	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	68½	68½	68½
30	Srew-Mws pf	115½	115	115½
100	Singer Ltd (.101g)	3	3	3
100	Solar Mfg (.30g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Soss Mfg (½g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Spalding	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
200	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	18⅛	18	18
100	St Oil Ky (1)	17½	17½	17½
100	Stand Tube B (.10g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	SterchiBrStrs (.30g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Stetson (JB) (½g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1300	Technicolor (½g)	12⅜	12	12⅜
400	Texon Oil&L (.40)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
100	Tilo Roof (.40)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Transwest Oil	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Tri-Cont war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1600	Tubize Rayon	16¼	15⅞	16¼
100	Udylite Corp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Unexcelled Mfg	4⅛	4	4⅛
200	Unit Airc Pr	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3000	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Unit Corp war	3-32	3-32	3-32
2100	Unit Gas	2⅛	2	2⅛
400	Unit Gas pf	119	119	119
200	Unit Gas war	¼	¼	¼
500	Unit Lt & Pow A	½		½
100	Unit Lt & P pf	58¼	58	58¼
150	Unit Shoe M	68¼	67⅛	67⅛
100	Unit Spclties	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Unit Wall Pap	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
100	Univ Pict	17½	17½	17½
1200	Utah-Idaho Sug	2⅝	2½	2⅝
150	Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	49¼	49	49
200	Valspar Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2400	Venezuel Pet	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
10	Virg PPub Svc pf	106	106	106
200	Wagner Bak vtc (¾g)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
400	Walker Min	¼	¼	¼
100	West Va C & C (½g)	5	5	5
200	Wichita R Oil	8¼	8⅛	8¼
1000	Wright Harg (h¼)	2½	2½	2½

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
2	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
4	As Elec 4½s 53	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
12	As G&E 5s 50	23¾	23½	23½
10	As G&E 5s 68	23½	23½	23½
12	As G&E 4½s 49	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2	As T&T 5½s 55A	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Birm El 4½s 68	103¼	103¼	103¼
13	Can Nor P 5s 53	100	99⅞	100
5	Cen St2El 5½s 54	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
2	Cen St El 5s 48	37	37	37
6	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	77¾	77¼	77¼
1	Cities Ser 5s 58	97½	97½	97½
24	Cities Ser 5s 50	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛
1	Cit SP&L 5½s 49	100¾	100¾	100¾
14	Sit SP&L 5½s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
7	Cont G&E 5s 58A	99⅛	99	99
3	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	104	104	104
27	East G&F 4s 56A	93⅛	93	93
25	Elec P&L 5s 2030	102⅝	102½	102⅝
3	Fla P&L 5s 54	102	102	102
2	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98¾	98¼	98¼
1	Gobel (A) 4½s 41	98	98	98
2	Ill Pow & L 6s 53	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Ind Svc 5s 63A	93½	93½	93½
3	Inters Pow 5s 57	88¾	88¾	88¾
5	Milw G Lt 4½s 67	107½	107½	107½
1	Minn P&L 5s 55	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	N Eng G&E 5s 50	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
1	N Eng G&E 5s 47	70	70	70
2	N Eng Pow 5s 48	95¾	95½	95¾
1	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	90	90	90
5	Ohio Pow 3s 71	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Pac P&L 5s 55	103½	103½	103½
1	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Pen Wat & P 3½s 70	107	107	107
3	Phila El P 5½s 72	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
4	Potomc Ed 5s 56E	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	138½	138½	138½
1	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104½	104½	104½
9	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	88½	88⅛	88⅛
5	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	88¾	88⅜	88⅜
5	Stand G&E 6s 51	89	88½	88½
1	Stand P&L 6s 57	88	88	88
1	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	96½	96⅜	96⅜
6	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	103½	103½	103½
10	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	112½	112	112
1	West Pa Tract 5s 60	116	116	116
	Curb Foreign Bonds			
1	Danish Con 5½s 55	62	62	62
1	Danish Con 5s 53	58	58	58
2	Parana Braz 7s 58	32¼	32¼	32¼
1	Rio de Jan 6½s 59	35	35	35
20	Russian 6½s 1919	4⅛	4	4⅛
5	Russ 5½s 1921	4	4	4

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Carloadings Decline 7.8 P. C. in Week; 2.2 P. C. Above '42

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 759,288 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Dec. 18.

This was a decrease of 63,923 cars, or 7.8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 16,227 cars, or 2.2 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and a decrease of 39,580 cars, or 5.0 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last week	Prec. week	Yr. ago
Miscellaneous frght	349,010	30,741	9,873
Less-than-carlot merchandise	98,719	5,283	*11,528
Coal	177,079	12,067	*13,356
Grian & grain prods	48,564	4,862	*876
Livestock	17,063	1,503	*1,403
Forest products	41,737	3,428	*239
Ore	12,357	5,082	1,498
Coke	14,759	957	4

*Increase.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May wheat:					
Chicago		1.65½	1.65	1.65½	1.65⅝
Minneapolis		1.57⅝	1.56⅝	1.57⅜	1.57⅛
Kansas City		1.57⅛	1.56¼	1.57⅛	1.57¼
July wheat:					
Chicago		1.63⅝	1.63	1.63½	1.63¼
Minneapolis		1.56¼	1.55⅝	1.56⅛	1.55⅞
Kansas City		1.55⅛	1.54⅞	1.55⅜	1.55½
Sept. wheat:					
Chicago		1.62¾	1.62	1.62¾	1.62⅝
May oats:					
Chicago		.79½	.79	.79½	.79⅛
Minneapolis		.77⅛	.77¼	.77¼	.77⅝
Rye, Chicago:					
May	1.24⅝	1.25⅝	1.24⅛	1.25⅝	1.24⅞
July	1.23	1.24	1.22⅝	1.23⅞	1.23⅛
Sept.	1.22⅛	1.23	1.21¾	1.22⅞	1.22⅛
Barley, Chicago:					
May	1.22¼	1.22⅛	1.22	1.22⅛	1.22¼
July	1.20⅛	1.20⅛	1.19¼	1.19⅞	1.20⅛

Wool

Grease					
March	....	....	....	95.0B	95.2
May	....	....	....	92.0B	91.5
July	....	....	....	89.0B	88.5
Oct.	86.0	86.0	86.0	85.0B	84.5
Tops					
March	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.7B	123.2
May	118.9	119.0	118.9	119.0B	118.2
July	114.0	114.0	114.0	113.7B	113.0
Oct.	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0B	108.5

B—Bid.

Cotton

March	19.50	19.58	19.50	19.55	19.55
May	19.27	19.33	19.26	19.30	19.30
July	19.06	19.11	19.06	19.07	19.00
Oct	18.77	18.87	18.77	18.83	18.82
Dec	18.72	18.72	18.72	18.72	....

Spot—20.40.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, Dec., March, May, 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs					
December	..	..	..	36.00	36.00
February	..	..	..	37.00	37.00
Potatoes					
January	..	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
March	..	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.37

Business Failures Few

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures last week numbered 42 compared with 40 in the preceding week and 135 in the like week of 1942, Dun & Bradstreet announced.

Over Half Fats, Oils Now Used in Soap Consumption

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that over half of all factory consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils during the third quarter was used in the production of soap and shortening.

Of a total of 1,401,599,000 pounds, soap accounted for 431,362,000 pounds and shortening 315,383,000, the bureau said. Oleomargarine was third, with 119,315,000 pounds.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅛	16⅝
Beverly Gas & Electric	34	..
Brockton Gas Light	6⅝	7⅛
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	102⅛	..
Conn Light & Power	40	42½
Eastern Utilities Asso	23	25
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅛	1⅝
Fall River Gas Works	22	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¾	39½
Green Mountain Power pf	75⅝	78¾
Hartford Electric Light	46	49
Haverhill Electric	22¾	26¾
Haverhill Gas Light	13⅝	15
Holyoke Water Power	16⅝	17¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	26⅞	30¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	76⅛	80
Mass Power & Light pf	15⅞	17¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31¼	33¾
Narragansett Elec pf	54¾	56¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	18⅛	19⅝
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47¾	49¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	89¾	92
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	86½	88¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	27	29½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	26½	28¾
Newport Electric	31	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8⅝
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108	113
R I Pub Serv pf	32	34⅛
Rockland Light & Power	7⅛	8⅛
Springfield Gas Light	20⅝	22½
Western Mass Companies	24½	26⅛

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	3¾	4¾
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	10
American Hardware Co	27¼	29¼
American Manufacturing	35¼	38¼
American Manufac 5 pf	85¾	..
American Wringer Co	7¼	7⅞
*Amoskeag Company	35¾	..
*Amoskeag Company pf	74¾	..
Appleton Company	32¾	35¾
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅜
Arlington Mills	39	42¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	21¼	23¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¼	3
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	16⅞	18½
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20½	23
*Bausch G Lomb Optical Co pf	107¼	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5⅞	6⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13⅛	14¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	62¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅝	18½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	32¾	35½
Brown Co	1.30	1.60
Brown Co pf	27½	30
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	28¾	31½
*Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅛	15½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31¼	33½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25¼	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26¾
Draper Corporation	70¾	73¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17⅞
Eastern Corporation	6¼	7⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅞	20¼
Exolon Co	6⅞	8⅞
Family Finance Inc	9⅞	11¼
Family Finance pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¼	47¼
Fruit of the Loom	31¼	33½
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅜	15⅞
General Machinery	19¼	21½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	6⅝	7¾
Goodall Worsted Company	33	36
Graton & Knight Co	11¾	13¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	96¾	100
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	32¼	35¼
Great Northern Paper Co	29¼	31¼
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	52¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	..
3Harrington & Richardson	1⅛	1⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	9¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	18⅞	20⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅛	16¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co.	13⅛	15
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	29½	31½
International Machine Tool	7⅞	8¼
Keith George E Co	52¼	..
Kendall Company	7⅞	9⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅝	20⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	33	35
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¼	23¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5	5⅞
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	37¾	50¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58	61¼
Merck & Co	40¾	44
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108	112
Merrimack Manufacturing	36	39¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	59	63½
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅝	21⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10⅜
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7¾	8¼
Nashawena Mills	13¾	15⅜
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	60¾	..
Nashua Manu Co	33	36¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69¾	73¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	27⅛	29⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅝	5⅝
National Shirt Shops	12½	14
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	53⅞	55⅛
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¼	45½
Nicholson File Company	33¾	36¼
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Finance	7⅛	8½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¾	44¾
Parker Appliance	10⅞	12¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	114½	119
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	63½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 05 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2½	3
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	26½	28¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	26½	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	31	34
Submarine Signal Co	23¼	25¾
Tampax Inc	4⅞	5⅞
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅛	2⅝
United Elastic Corp	15⅞	16⅞
U S Envelope Company	53¾	58¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	45½	..
*Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	95	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¼	25¾
Warner & Swasey Co	8⅞	9⅞
Warren Bros Class B	33¾	36¾
Warren Bros Class C	9⅝	10⅞
West Point Manufacturing	45¾	48¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅞	13⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	139½	147½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52½	55
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35⅞	38⅜
Agricultural (3a)	69½	73
American Alliance (1a)	21	23
American Casualty Company	10¾	11¾
American Equitable (1)	18¼	19¾
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	14⅝	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	51¼	54¼
American Reserve	14¼	15¾
American Surety (2½)	58¾	61¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅜	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	82	87
Boston (16a)	540	565
Camden Fire (1)	22¼	23¾
City of New York (1g)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	39	41
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	41
Federal (1.40)	41	44½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61	65
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	84	88
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12¼	13¼
Frank Fire (1a)	26⅞	28⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	44	47
Gibralter Fire & Marine (½g)	17½	19½
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9⅝
Great American Insurance (1a)	26¼	28
Hanover (1.20)	25	27
Hartford Fire (2a)	93¾	98¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44½	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30⅛	31⅞
Homestead (½g)	14	16
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	81¼	83¾
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅜	9½
Maryland Casualty	7	7¾
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	73	76½
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	6⅜	7¾
Mercantile Fire Assurance (1½a)	46¼	49¼
National Fire (2)	55	58
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅛	8¼
National Union (3a)	181	191
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	25⅛	27¼
New Brunswick (1½a)	28	30⅛
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¼	46¾
New York Fire (.80)	13½	15
North River (1)	21⅝	23⅜
Northeast Insurance	4⅛	4⅞
Northern (3a)	88½	93
Pacific Fire (5)	104½	109½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	45	47½
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅜	14
Phoenix (2a)	82½	86½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅞	36⅜
Reinsurance Corporation N Y	3⅞	5¾
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Revere (Paul) Insurance (1.20a)	22¼	24¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	288	298
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	48¾	51¼
Security (1.40)	34¾	36¾
Springfield (4½a)	126½	132
Standard Accident	60¾	64½
Travelers (16)	472	487
U S Fidelity & Guaranty (1a)	37⅝	39⅝
U S Fire (2)	46¼	49¼
U S Guaranty (1.60a)	67½	72½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅜	32⅞

a—also extra or extras. e—paid last year. g—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.20	3.51
Amerex Holding	22.25	24.125
American Business Shares	3.25	3.54
Axe Houghton Fund	12.82	13.89
Bond Inv Tr of America	98.98	103.10
Boston Fund	16.35	17.58
Broad Street Investing	26.78	28.95
Bullock Fund	14.25	15.62
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.73	29.82
Chemical Fund	9.40	10.17
Christiana Securites Co.	2305.00	2430.00
Comodity Corp	9.31	
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.25	38.25
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.27
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.89	21.37
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.91	12.79
Equitable Invest Corp	28.32	30.45
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.25	32.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.36	18.70
Fund Investors Inc	20.66	22.64
General Captial	31.06	33.40
General Investors Trust	5.02	5.40
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.47	20.94
Instituional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.92
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.08	1.19
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 .... 28.59	S-1	25.35
B-2 .... 28.34	S-2	12.93
B-3 .... 19.50	S-3	9.81
B-4 .... 9.67	S-4	4.34
K-1 .... 17.25	K-2	17.82
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	88.80	...
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	37.80	...
Maryland Fund	4.05	4.65
Mass Invest Tr	20.11	21.62
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.88	10.62
Mutual Invest	10.15	11.09
Nation Wide Voting	1.20	1.32
New England Fund	11.90	12.83
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.375	20.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.46	.51
Putnam Fund	12.97	13.95
Quarterly Income Shares	6.05	6.55
Railway & Light Sec	12.00	13.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	106.00	...
Repub Invest Fund	3.24	3.56
Scudder Stevens & Clark	87.99	89.77
Spencer Trask Fund	13.44	14.31
State Street Invest	77.69	83.48
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.70	.78
Wellington Fund	15.54	17.09
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.64	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.62	...
Diversified Tr C	3.45	...
Diversified Tr D	5.25	6.00
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.62	5.35
Nationu Wide Sec	3.50	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.00	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.00	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.66	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.60	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.24	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.34	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.70	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	...
Invesement Banking		
Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	23.50	25.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p.m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhatten (.80a)	19¾	21
Bank of New York (14)	388	400
Bankers Trust (14)	47¾	50
Brooklyn Trust (4)	86½	91½
Central Hanover&Trust (4)	95¾	99¼
Chase National (1.40)	35¾	37¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	47	49¼
Commercial (8)	225	235
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	17⅛	18⅝
Corn Exchange Bank&Trust2.40	45¼	47¾
Empire Trust (3)	68½	72½
First National New York (.80)	1440	1480
Guaranty Trust (12)	302	310
Irving Trust (.60)	13⅝	14⅝
Knigs County (80)	1435	1485
Lawyers Trust (1)	34	47
Manufacturers Trust (2)	45½	47⅝
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅝	53⅝
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅝	53⅝
National City (1)	34⅝	36⅛
New York Trust (3½)	90	94
Public (1½)	35⅜	37⅞
Title Guaranty & Trust	4⅝	5⅝
United States (60a)	1275	1320

(x)—Ex-dividend.
(a)—Also extra or extras.

INSURANCE of Every Description

OBrion Russell & Co.
108 WATER STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Barclay 7-5540

PILGRIM TRUST Company
31 MILK ST., BOSTON 9

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 19

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

Banking Service
1817-1943
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.
Assets of £164 millions. Branches throughout Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
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Free, Two-Way Trade, Subsidy For Fleet Urged by Executive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A steamship operator's view of the world when peace is restored and all the new-built fleets of ships come home seeking cargoes: such a view was presented to San Franciscans recently by William K. Jackson, Vice-President of the United Fruit Company, whose erstwhile fruit-carrying argosies are now transporting men and munitions to many battlefronts.

The projected view of peacetime commerce from San Francisco, Oakland, and other West and East Coast ports is a busy, happy, profitable, and progressive one—but with some qualifiers which are controllable factors.

Pleads for Adequate Fleet

The United Fruit Company executive assumes, as do many other leaders in the fields of shipping and international trade, that the United States has learned an unforgettable lesson from two wars, and will not be found again without a merchant fleet fully sufficient to serve its needs and the needs of whatever battle fleets it requires to maintain its security.

Costly and tragic experience points the necessity for a fully manned and operating merchant marine, not merely an inactive reserve, in the opinion of Mr. Jackson. The United States merchant marine, he holds, ought to carry at least as much of the Nation's foreign trade as is carried in foreign flag ships.

"Certainly such a policy is not hoggish," he told members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club, "nor can it be said to disregard in any way the rights of our Allies or others in the community of Nations. We should have our share of the carrying trade on all trade routes in and out of the United States. We cannot be so negligent or disdainful of our own safety as to do otherwise."

Mr. Jackson assumes that the merchant marine he pictures will be subsidized, because the Nation's prewar unsubsidized merchant marine, with its tremendously higher operating and comparative labor costs, shrank far below the safety line as an auxiliary to the Navy.

Favors Subsidized Marine

The cost of the subsidy required to keep such an American fleet on the seas, he estimates, will be less than half of one per cent per year of the enormous emergency cost of building the wartime merchant fleet. He recommends that the Nation accept this "payment of so small a premium for so much security."

This shipping man, speaking to several hundred men, many of whom are shipping men and shippers to far countries, expressed the thought that at the end of the war there will be a considerable surplus of ships. The Nation probably will need all the faster and better ships for its peacetime merchant marine. The slower emergency-built ships, he suggests, should be disposed of so as to bring about the earliest possible restoration of world trade, but in a way which would adequately safeguard the nation's interests.

The disposal of surplus ships, Mr. Jackson believes, should be based on a program laid down by the United States Congress rather than being submitted to other nations for determination in a peace treaty.

Of special interest to West Coast shippers was Mr. Jackson's announcement that the United Fruit Company has decided to establish a regular weekly service with large, modern, fully refrigerated vessels from the West Coast of the United States to Great Britain and Europe. Six such vessels are now being constructed, but it is supposed they will be placed in war service upon completion if the European war has not ended by that time. The weekly service planned will require nine vessels of the type now under construction.

Urges Full, Free Trade

Mr. Jackson reminded his hearers that foreign trade "is a two-way street, and that if Great Britain and Europe are to buy your fruits and other products, then you must in turn buy from them some of their goods." He urged that all concerned with foreign trade in any way keep their Representatives in Congress informed of that interest and of the needs and problems of their businesses.

A strong plea for the fullest, freest trade between this and other Nations was voiced by the United Fruit Company executive. He said:

"We must co-operate with our foreign customers, and particularly with the businessmen of our Allied Nations, in bringing about the removal of all of those innumerable government rules and regulations, whether in the form of high tariffs, quotas, preferences, exchange controls, or what not, which grew up like mushrooms before the war and which obstructed and hindered the normal and reasonable exchange of goods between the peoples of the world."

Minn.-Moline Reports Gain In Year's Net

NEW YORK (AP)—The Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $1,632,406 equal to $16.32 on its 6.50 preferred stock on which unpaid dividends amounted to $37.35 as of Oct. 26, compared with $1,581,536 equal to $15.81 reported on the same basis last year.

John B. Stetson Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $406,218 equal to $1.20 a common share, compared with revised net profit last year of $174,931 or 23 cents a share.

Caterpillar Tractor Company reported net profit of $783,096 for November compared with $826,361 in November last year. Net profit for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 was $7,436,831 against $6,016,984 in the comparative 1942 months.

Servel Inc. reported net earnings for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $1,828,336 equal to $1.05 a common share, compared with $1,052,846 or 61 cents for last year.

R. G. Le Tourneau, Inc., reported net profit for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 of $2,118,791 equal to $4.46 a common share after preferred dividends, compared with $1,868,228 or $3.89 for the 1942 period.

Chicago Yellow Cab Co. Inc. reported net profit for the September quarter of $134,730 equal to 52 cents a share, compared with $69,939 or 26 cents for the quarter last year.

American Steel Foundries reported net income for the year ended Sept. 30 of $2,752,543 equal to $2.32 a common share, compared with $2,906,343 or $2.45 the previous year.

United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co. reported consolidated net profit for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 of $2,625,286 equal to $2.13 a share compared with $4,959,741 or $6.54 for the 1942 period.

Collins & Aikman Corp. reported consolidated net profit excluding its Canadian subsidiary for the nine months ended Nov. 27, of $1,034,422 equivalent to $1.57 a common share, compared with $87,332 for the period ended Nov. 28, 1942.

Gamewell Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the six months ended Nov. 30 of $385,147 equal to $3 a common share, compared with $241,752 or $1.82 after dividend requirements for the $6 preferred stock retired during the 1942 period.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co. reported net income for the first 11 months of 1943 of $1,012,073 equal to $5.90 a common share, compared with $622,549 or $3.15 for the period last year. The common share earnings are after allowing for 11 months dividend requirements on the 5 per cent preferred stock on which arrears amounted to $8.75 a share on Oct. 1 last.

National Power & Light Co. and subsidiaries reported net income of $5,817,957, or 95 cents a common share, for the year ended Oct. 31, compared with $5,079,845, or 67 cents a common share, for the preceding 12 months.

Pere Marquette Railway reported November net income of $173,256 on gross of $4,543,422, against $363,290 on $3,870,317 the same month of 1942. For the 11 months, net was $3,600,730 on $50,419,714, against $3,051,841 on $39,797,468.

The American Power & Light Co. reported consolidated net income for the 12 months ended Oct. 31 of $16,019,607 equal to $9.04 a share on $6 and $5 preferred stocks in dividend arrears, compared with $9,823,789 or $5.54 on the same basis for the 1942 period.

The Rath Packing Co. reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $1,873,678 equal to $2.46 a common share, compared with $2,214,508 or $2.95 last year.

The Florsheim Shoe Co. reported net earnings for the year ended Oct. 31 of $1,001,360, equal to $2.53 a share on Class A common stock and $1.26 a share on Class B common, compared with $2.58 and $1.29 respectively in the previous fiscal year.

Illinois Zinc Co., Inc., reported net profits for the year ended Sept. 30 of $439,258, equal to $4.56 a share, compared with $464,763, or $4.88 a share in 1942.

Decline of 16 P. C. Pig Production Is Forecast for 1944

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reporting that pig production reached an all-time peak this year, predicted that production in 1944 would decline possibly by as much as 16 per cent.

It said reports from farmers indicated the 1943 fall pig crop—those born between June 1 and Dec. 1, totaled 47,831,000 head, or 10 per cent more than the previous record fall crop of 43,657,000 head in 1942.

The survey showed further, said the department, that the number of sows to farrow for the 1944 spring crop would be 16 per cent less than this year. Because feed supplies are short in relation to record numbers of all classes of live stock, the War Food Administration had asked farmers to reduce 1944 spring farrowings by about 20 per cent. A smaller spring crop would be reflected in a corresponding reduction in supplies of pork in the fall and winter of 1944.

The 1943 spring crop amounted to 74,016,000 head to bring the total crop for the year to the record level of 121,847,000 head. Last year the spring crop was 60,902,000 head, making the 1942 total 104,559,000 head.

The number of sows to farrow the 1944 spring crop—between Dec. 1, 1943 to June 1, 1944—was forecast at 10,155,000 head, a decrease of 1,979,000 from the number farrowing last spring.

Decreases in farrowings are indicated for nearly all states, with the largest decreases in the states from Arkansas and Kansas westward to New Mexico and in the Rocky Mountain states.

Civil Engineering Up 30 P. C. in Week

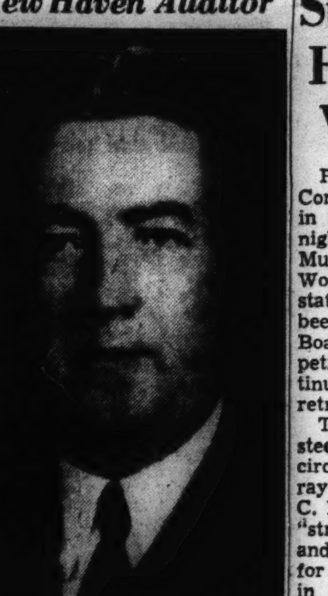
NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Civil engineering construction in the continental United States increased 30 per cent this week to $34,655,000, the Engineering News Record reported.

The current week's construction brings 1943 volume to $3,033,664,000 or an average of $59,484,000 a week. This aggregate is 66½ per cent lower than the $9,229,534,000 for the corresponding period last year. The principal decrease in volume was in public construction which is down 70 per cent below the 1942 figure.

Lumber Price Ceilings Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has established maximum prices for freight car lumber stock, common dimension, and mine car lumber made of mixed hardwoods produced in the Appalachian region. Ceilings were set at the maximum prices for the same items made of red and white oak, less $4 per 1,000 board feet. The action is effective Dec. 28.

New Haven Auditor



Jay Storm

Leo V. Sullivan

Promoted to the position of general auditor of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. Mr. Sullivan will have charge of all branches of the general accounting department of the road, except outside division accounting. He has been with the railroad for 31 years.

Pay, Employment, In October at New Peak, Survey Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Weekly earnings, employment, man hours, and pay rolls rose to new peak levels in October, according to the regular monthly survey of 25 manufacturing industries by the National Industrial Conference Board. Hourly earnings remained unchanged at the September peak, and the work week was longer than in any other month since April, 1930.

Except for August of this year October is the only month since January, 1941, the base date of the "Little Steel" formula, in which hourly earnings did not increase. The net advance since the inauguration of the "Little Steel" formula has now reached 36.5 per cent.

At an average of $47.50 in October weekly earnings were 0.8 per cent above September, 12.8 per cent above October, 1942, 55.2 per cent above January, 1941, and 66.4 per cent above 1929. Real weekly earnings, or dollar weekly earnings adjusted for changes in the cost of living, rose 0.2 per cent from September to October, were 8.7 per cent higher than a year earlier, and exceeded those of January, 1941, by 29.0 per cent.

Employment rose 0.3 per cent, and reached a level 5.9 per cent above October, 1942, 48.5 per cent above 1929. Man hours showed a gain of 0.8 per cent, and stood 10.6 per cent above October, 1942, and 39.9 per cent above 1929. The work week was 0.2 hours longer than in September, 1.9 hours longer than a year earlier, but 2.8 hours shorter than in 1929. Pay rolls were up 1.1 per cent from September, 19.6 per cent from October, 1942, and 147.0 per cent from 1929.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hdrs of Record
Accumulated				
Group Corp pf	$1.20	..	12-23	12-16
Commonwealth Sec $6 pf	$1	..	12-22	12- 8
Hutchins Inv Co pf	$1	..	12-28	12-23
Do pf	$2.50	..	1-15	12-30
Jeanette Glass Co pf	$1.75	..	12-28	12-24
Reserve Invest pf	$2.50	..	1-15	12-30
Reserve Invest pf	40c	..	12-28	12-23
Do pf	$5	..	1-15	12-30
Root Pet Co pf	$1	..	1- 3	12-22
Extra				
Birmingham Fire Ins	15c	..	12-31	12-14
Russeks 5th Ave	25c	..	1- 5	12-30
F R Pub Co	$1.50	..	12-23	12-17
Knapp Monarch	40c	..	1-15	1- 7
Middlesex Prod	50c	..	12-24	12- 6
Rickel (H. W.) & Co	2c	..	1-10	12-27
Zellers, Ltd	20c	..	2- 1	1-15
Increased				
N Y Telephone	$1.75	Q	12-31	12-31
Initial				
Gen Tire&Rubber pf (new)	75c	..	1- 1	12-31
Intl Milling pf	$1	..	1-15	12-31
Liquidating				
Cent Coal Cokt pf	$5.07	..	1-15	.....
Year End				
Ala Fuel & Iron	30c	..	12-27	12-27
Am Coach & Body	35c	..	12-20	12-10
Atl & West Point RR	$2	..	12-22	12-14
Genesee Val Tr (Roch.)	25c	..	1- 3	12-20
O'Brien Gold Mines	4c	..	1-29	1- 3
Pick (Albert) Co	25c	..	1-10	12-30
Do pf	50c	S	12-28	12-18
United States Holding	25c	..	12-27	12-20
Reduced				
U S Smelt & Ref	50c	..	1-15	12-31
Regular				
Am Aggregates 5 pf	$1.25	Q	1- 3	12-18
Auto Banking	37½c	Q	12-29	12-21
Am Casualty (Pa)	15c	Q	1- 1	12-24
Am Lt & Traction	30c	Q	2- 1	1-15
do 6 pf	32½c	Q	2- 1	1-15
Autoline Oil	20c	Q	1- 3	12-27
Belt RR & Stockyards	50c	Q	1- 1	12-21
Do pf	75c	Q	1- 1	12-21
Birmingham Fire Ins	35c	Q	12-31	12-14
Bobbs-Merrill 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	1- 3	12-20
Cohn (Dan) Co	25c	Q	1- 3	12-23
Chase N Bk (NY)	70c	S	2- 1	1-14
Cont Gas & El pr pf	$1.75	Q	1- 3	12-28
Corn Prod Ref Co	65c	Q	1-25	1- 3
do pf	$1.75	Q	1-15	1- 3
Creamery Pack	37½c	Q	1-10	12-31
Early2&2Daniel	50c	..	12-31	12-20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	12-31	12-20
Detroit Edison	30c	..	1-15	12-30
Detroit Mfrs R R	$2.50	S	12-29	12-15
Dom Tar & Ch pf	$1.37½	Q	2- 1	1- 3
East Steel Prod	25c	Q	1- 3	12-15
Empire Tr (N Y)	75c	Q	1- 5	12-29
Equity Fd	5c	Q	12-30	12-15
Emerson Radio & P	15c	Q	1-15	1- 5
F R Rub Co	37½c	..	12-23	12-17
Fairmount Cream	25c	..	1- 3	12-18
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	1- 3	12-18
Finance Co (Pa)	$2	Q	1- 3	12-11
Firestone T & Rub	37½c	..	1-20	1- 5
Fla P & Lt pf	$1.75	Q	1- 3	12-18
Gen Baking Co	15c	..	2- 1	1-18
Gen Indust pf	$1.25	Q	12-27	12-17
Gen Tr (Ca) pf	$1.25	Q	1-15	12-31
Gotham Silk Hos pf	$1.75	Q	2- 1	1-13
Gimbel Bros	15c	..	1-25	1-10
Hussman Leg pf	68¾c	Q	12-31	12-21
Indiana Ga & Chem	10c	..	1- 1	12-24
Ky Util Co pf	$1.50	Q	1-15	12-31
Knapp Monarch	20c	..	12-29	12-22
Middlesex Prod	25c	Q	12-24	12- 6
Minn P & Lt pf	$1.50	Q	2- 1	1-15
Manning Max & Moore	25c	..	12-29	12-27
Miss P & Lt pf	$1.50	Q	2- 1	1-15
Norfolk & W Ry adj pf	$1	Q	2-10	1-22
Noxema Chemical B		..	12-22	12-20
Pick (Albert) pf	50c	S	12-28	12-16
Puriator Prod pf	$1.13	..	2- 1	1-20
Rickel (H W) & Co	8c	S	1-10	12-27
So Fire Ins (N C)	50c	Q	12-21	12-17
Wichita Un Stk Yds pf	$3	S	1-15	1-10
Super Mold Corp	50c	Q	1-20	1- 4
U S Smelt R&M 7 pf	87½c	Q	1-15	12-31
U S Tr (Bost)	25c	S	1- 3	12-23
Do pf (Bost)	40c	S	1- 3	12-23
Young (J S) Co	$1.50	Q	1- 1	12-24
Do pf	$1.75	Q	1- 1	12-24
Zellers, Ltd	30c	Q	2- 1	1-15
Do pf	37½c	Q	2- 1	1-15

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week made what looks like a small triangle with the apex pointing upward. It produced slight net gains over the previous week, after some backing and filling. Volume ran around 80,000 shares a day. The market, however, was selective and featured by specialty issues, particularly the liquor shares and soft drinks.

The rails were knocked down slightly by the operating brotherhoods' threat of a Dec. 30 strike, but they quickly recovered. Rail equipments were strong, perhaps on prospects that the present excess supply of the metals may permit them to resume a larger output of locomotives and freight cars than had been expected. Aircrafts were up again on longer-war talk.

The Oil Situation

Oils have been strong for some time on prospects for the price increase, and therefore took rather casually the action of the House in voting the increase. The casualness also reflected the large question mark about whether the Senate will confirm this increase. The bigger companies are doing well at present prices and a few iconoclasts in the industry are not so sure but what the talk of dwindling reserves is being used as a club to get the higher prices.

On the other hand, the price of crude is scarcely more than half of what it was in World War I, and an increasing number of stripper wells are being shut down. Any arrangement by which the Government would subsidize either wild-catting or stripper-well operation would be extremely complicated and oil people have no faith that Washington would not use such complicated arrangements for the purpose of increasing its arbitrary power over the industry.

Of almost equal interest to oil men is a brewing storm over what kind of interest the Government would take in postwar development of foreign oil reserves by American companies. An article by Harold Ickes in the current American Magazine goes into this question, and in a way not particularly pleasing to the industry.

Postwar Prospects

Predictions on the postwar period from various sources may explain the bearish interpretation placed by the Street on postwar prospects. They base the postwar calculations on a drop in national income from present levels of around $150 billions down to $100 billions; and this second figure, though far above anything ever known in peacetime, would represent a drastic deflation with almost explosive political implications. It would, for instance, compare with current spending by the public at the rate of around $85 billions, plus current taxes being paid at the rate of around $25 billions, and would therefore mean either a sharp cut in spending and living standards just at the moment when war orders were falling off, or a cut in personal income taxes, or the reversal of current "savings" into a minus figure of large proportions.

Treasury Undersecretary Bell disappointed the financial community in his Worcester speech by not duplicating his action of a year ago in outlining Treasury interest policy for the coming year. The bulk of his talk concerned the reconversion problem. Prominent in his recommendations were quick settlement of war contracts, the continuation of price and rationing controls, and the retention of high personal income tax rates.

Surplus of Metals Appears

Banks in New York were little interested in the Treasury's announcement that it would allow the banks of the country to buy the 2¼s, 2½s, and F and G bonds in the Fourth War Loan. The permission, limited to 10 per cent of total savings deposit or $200,000, whichever is the smaller, is of considerable interest, however, to the smaller banks.

The appearance of a surplus of most of the metals, particularly steel and aluminum, has brought discussion of one aspect of the reconversion problem, as follows: If a small program of civilian goods production is hit upon, it can either be parcelled out among competitors or given to a few "nuclear" plants. In the first case, the production costs on a small volume would naturally be higher. In the second case, the favored plant or plants would be given a head start over competitors in the postwar market.

For instance, the automobile people are very anxious to have the reconversion for the entire auto industry take place at one time. However, it is a pretty big industry, and there is talk that one of the smaller automobile producers, whose president has become well known in talk of postwar problems, may get the first go-ahead signal to make passenger cars when the time comes.

Maine's Bonded Debt Seen Lowest Since June 1931

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—State Controller J. J. Allen estimated that Maine's bonded indebtedness of $24,305,500 as of June 30 this year, the lowest at the end of any fiscal year since 1931, would be reduced by $3,314,000 at the close of the current fiscal year next June, bring to $7,117,000 the total net decrease since June 30, 1942.

Mr. Allen, in his annual report to Governor Sumner Sewall and the executive council, said net reductions of $1,939,000 and $1,864,000 were recorded at the end of the fiscal years June 30, 1942 and 1943, respectively—a total of $3,803,000.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of fifty cents (50¢) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on January 15, 1944 to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1943.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.
December 22, 1943

Tractor Tires of Future Seen Filled With Water

NEW YORK (AP)—Rubber-tired farm equipment of the future will be riding on water instead of air, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. predicted.

Big, heavy-duty tires used on tractors and other machinery maintain an even pressure when filled with water while air-filled tires contract and expand causing endless difficulties, the Goodyear experts said.

What about the water freezing in cold weather? You just mix anti-freeze into the tire water, they said.

Steel Union Head Attacks WLB Decision

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24 (AP)—Contracts of 350,000 steel workers in 214 companies expire at midnight tonight and President Philip Murray of the United Steel Workers of America warned in a statement "a grave situation has been created" by the War Labor Board's rejection of the union's petition which would have continued existing contracts with retroactive dates and pay.

The possibility of a national steel strike was voiced in steel circles, but associates of Mr. Murray, who is also president of the C. I. O., would not use the word "strike." The C. I. O. has pledged and reaffirmed a no-strike policy for the duration. The union men, in discussing the situation, said however, there was "very serious doubt the men can be held in hand, no-strike pledges to the contrary."

Mr. Murray said contracts with 214 concerns expire at midnight and that by the middle of January contracts covering an additional 150,000 men, including the U. S. Steel Corporation, would expire also, leaving them in the same position.

Companies immediately affected include Republic Steel Corp., where the union claims 50,000 workers; Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Wheeling Steel Corp., each with about 20,000 union workers; Blaw-Knox Co., Great Lakes Steel, and Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

The steelworkers have contracts with about 500 companies and are seeking a 17 cents an-hour-pay increase which would crack the WLB's Little Steel formula.

Mr. Murray, in his statement, charged the WLB's failure to extend outstanding collective bargaining agreements "constituted a complete violation of the principles enunciated by the board in recent cases affecting hundreds of thousands of workers."

He also criticized public members of the WLB for suggesting a compromise which would have kept existing contracts in operation but stated "if any wage adjustments are made they must, of course, be in accordance with" the stabilization act and regulations issued under it.

The Board's recommendations, Mr. Murray said, "were prejudicial in nature, and attempted to prejudge the demands of the steel workers."

Gains in November Chain Store Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of chain store companies for November, as compiled by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc., show the following percentage changes from the corresponding periods of last year:

	Dollar sales Nov. 1943	Per cent Nov.	Change 11 mos.
Bond Stores, Inc	4,874,609	+29.6	+ .6
Lane Bryant, Inc.	2,748,073	+25.8	+25.6
Consol. Retail Str	1,846,358	+24.9	+32.7
Scott-Burr Strs	1,496,641	+21.0	+21.2
Rose's 5, 10 & 25c S	1,087,818	+20.5	+16.7
J. J. Newberry Co.	7,972,487	+16.2	+19.3
McLellan Strs Co	3,401,172	+15.2	+17.1†
Lerner Strs Corp.	6,487,850	+14.6	+19.1†
Neisner Brs., Inc.	3,461,494	+13.4	+15.3
Crown Drug Co.	940,339	+11.6	+ 6.5†
Walgreen Co.	9,440,887	+10.1	+13.9
M. H. Fishman Co	596,708	+ 9.8	+10.1
Interstate Dpt Str	3,901,727	+ 9.3	+11.4†
Sears Roebuck Co	92,469,397	+ 8.8	— 3.1†
McCrory Strs Corp	6,114,380	+ 8.2	+10.4
S. S. Kresge Co.	19,050,254	+ 7.1	+ 4.9
H. L. Green Co.	6,056,349	+ 6.5	+ 8.7†
F. W. Woolworth	38,439,710	+ 5.6	+ 5.0
Butler Bros.	12,475,816	+ 5.5	— .03
W. T. Grant Co	14,969,025	+ 4.1	+ 9.1
Western Auto Sup	4,139,000	+ 3.2	—18.6
Diamond Shoe Cp	2,332,371	+ 3.1	— 2.6
Kroger Groc & Bk	32,328,793*	+ 2.8*	+11.7*
Peoples Dr Str Inc	2,878,088	+ 2.2	+ 7.9
S. H. Kress Co.	11,319,141	+ 2.1	+ 7.4
Colonial Strs, Inc.	8,999,840*	+ 1.6*	+12.1*
G. C. Murphy Co.	6,802,123	+ 1.2	+ 9.0
National Tea Co.	7,123,366*	+ 1.1*	+ 1.7*
Safeway Strs. Inc.	45,875,183*	— 1.1*	— 2.0*
The Schiff Co	1,512,788	— 3.3	— 1.4
J. C. Penney Co.	47,515,634	— 3.9	+ .5
Montgomery Wrd	64,452,351	— 5.8	— 3.4†
Edison Brs. Strs	3,179,839	—16.1	—12.4
Melville Shoe Cp.	3,008,244	—19.4	—23.6
Spiegel, Inc.	2,658,200	—42.3	—30.4

*Nearest comparable period. Company does not report by months. †10 months. 12 months.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

Parents, Teachers Students

A Saturday Page

Here Are Some Quiz Games on Children's Books For PTA or Holiday Firelight Fun

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Books may be fun. Besides reading them, one may talk about them, sometimes dramatize them, and always use the ideas of the finest for a more stimulating and helpful and joyous way of living.

The following question-games have been planned with the idea of doing two things: first, they may remind grown-ups of their own childhood joys in discovering glorious paths of the Realm of Books; and second, it is hoped that the remembrance will serve to stimulate parents to provide the necessary transportation for the children they love.

"Ah, there you are, Heidi," we may be calling. "I see you, Christopher Robin." They and all the dear inhabitants of that realm—Mother Goose Land, Country of Fur and Feather, and all—may be holding outstretched hands, ready to amuse and lead us into the enchanted places that set our hearts to singing.

A glimpse is enough reminder. We are ready to enter the great portals, ready to fling open the pages for ourselves and our children, the pages that lead to innumerable delights, to the wells of wholesome laughter, and to refreshing glimpses of far-reaching horizons and understandings.

GAME ONE: Match the book character with his or her author.

1. Mowgli.	a. Johanna Spyri.
2. Peter Pan.	b. Ludwig Bemelmans
3. Snipp, Snapp, Snurr.	c. Daniel DeFoe.
4. Pelle.	
5. Little Black Sambo.	d. Rudyard Kipling.
6. Heidi.	e. Maj. Lindman.
7. Robin Hood.	
8. Robinson Crusoe.	f. Carlo Collodi.
	g. Elsa Beskow.
9. Pinocchio.	h. J. M. Barrie
10. Hansi.	
	i. Helen Bannerman.
	j. Howard Pyle.

GAME TWO: Match the first and second lines of these well-known poems.

Here are the first lines:

1. Wynken, Blynken, and Nod one night
2. The Owl and the Pussycat went to sea in a beautiful pea-green boat
3. Wee Willie Winkie runs through the town
4. "Will you walk a little faster!" said a whiting to a snail
5. "'Twas the night before Chrismas, when all through the house
6. Have you watched the fairies when the rain is done
7. I cannot see fairies
8. The Moon's the North Wind's cooky
9. Life has loveliness to sell
10. Some one came knocking

Here are the second lines:

a. Upstairs and downstairs in his nightgown
b. He bites it, day by day
c. Spreading out their little wings to dry them in the sun?
d. They took some honey and plenty of money wrapped up in a five pound note.
e. Sailed off in a wooden shoe
f. All beautiful and splendid things.
g. I dream them.
h. "There's a porpoise close behind us, and he's treading on my tail."
i. Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
j. At my wee, small door;

GAME THREE: Give the names of the authors of the above lines.

GAME FOUR: Connect the character with his last name or description:

1. Honk.	a. Crow
2. Winnie-the-Pooh.	b. a cow horse
3. Peter.	c. Sling expert
4. Bambi.	d. The Moose
5. Johnny.	e. baby in a reed basket
6. Angus.	f. the little elephant
7. Babar.	
8. Smoky.	g. Christopher Robin's bear
9. Moses.	
10. David.	h. Rabbit
	i. a dog
	j. a deer

GAME FIVE: Match the writer with the name of his book:

1. The Petershams	a. Back of the North Wind
2. Charles Dickens	b. Gulliver's Travels
3. Carl Sandburg	c. The Story of Mankind
4. Robert Louis Stevenson	d. David Copperfield
5. Hendrik van Loon	e. Little Women
	f. North to the Orient
6. Wanda Gag	
7. George MacDonald	g. Rootabaga Stories
8. Anne Morrow Lindberg	h. The Christ Child
	i. Millions of Cats
9. Louisa May Alcott	
	j. A Child's Garden of Verse
10. Jonathan Swift	

Answers

I	II	IV	V
1—d	1—e	1—d	1—h
2—h	2—d	2—g	2—d
3—e	3—a	3—h	3—g
4—g	4—h	4—j	4—j
5—i	5—i	5—a	5—c
6—a	6—c	6—i	6—i
7—j	7—g	7—f	7—a
8—c	8—b	8—b	8—f
9—f	9—f	9—e	9—e
10—b	10—j	10—c	10—b

III

1—Eugene Field	6—Rose Fyleman
2—Edward Lear	7—Hilda Conkling
3—Mother Goose	8—Vachel Lindsay
4—Lewis Carroll	9—Sara Teasdale
5—C. C. Moore	10—W. de la Mare

V. S. R.

Ewing Galloway

Building a Love of Good Books Through Bedtime Reading

Exploring with the children the realms of gold that junior books enable us to enter—this is one of the rich experiences of family life. It seems as if there have never been lovelier, more fascinating or more abundant books for children than now, and they are added to all the old favorites that must be included in a modern child's book life. A bedtime scene like this one, now that winter evenings before an open fire are again here, should if possible be a familiar one in every home. Mother and Dad should both read with the children. If you don't know what to read, ask your local children's librarian or your children's teachers, send away for book lists, or make up your own lists in book shops or by reading book reviews.

Air Pilots Sponsor Girl Scout Wing Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Coral Gables, Fla.

The Wing Troop of the Girl Scouts of America here is said to be the only one in Florida and the only Wing Troop in the United States to be sponsored by air-line pilots.

Composed of 28 girls from Ponce de Leon High School, it has been "taken under the wings" of the Master Pilots of Pan American Africa-Orient. Pilots' wives serve as Scout leaders. The fliers entertain the girls at their meetings with accounts of their flights in transport planes to exotic spots on the other side of the globe. They have been bringing the Scouts souvenirs from far away places for their meeting-room at "The Little House."

When the troop was organized in September, the girls were looking forward to active participation in some branch of aviation. With the help of their sponsors a class had been arranged in aircraft mechanics which was to include work and flights in actual planes. However, military authorities intervened. Troop-members were told they were too young, some of them being high school freshmen.

They turned to plane-spotting as their contribution to the war effort and a way of learning more about types of planes. They were just about to go on duty when civilian spotting was cut to a minimum and they were no longer needed.

Now 28 girls in natty uniforms—khaki shirts and slacks with green shoulderboards bearing gold Scout pins—are awaiting another opportunity to serve aviation. Meanwhile they are assimilating all available information about it and keeping busy. They are taking a lead in teen-age recreation here: arranging dances; planning a tea for their mothers; and learning functional swimming in the pool at the Army Air Forces Regional Hospital (formerly the Miami-Biltmore Hotel).

The Wing Scout troops have been organized recently with an eye to the future to give girls over 14 a choice from the Mariners, which formerly was the only Girl Scout branch open to them.

Thelma J. Froscher

Education a Duty

In the immediate present, a two-fold obligation lies upon all young men and women.

Each has the duty to prepare himself to bear the greatest possible weight of the country's burden. Each student must esteem the time which he or she is free to spend in college not as an easily assumed right, but as a period given in trust by the nation. It is a period granted to young men and women that they may fortify themselves against the violence of battle, and against the deprivation and anguish which must surely beat upon those who remain at home.

It is a period also for each to use to accumulate those resources of character and spirit, and those reserves of knowledge and skill, which in the time of reconstruction will make it possible to be useful members of the republic, and worthy members.

President Potter, of Hobart and William Smith, in Ginn & Company's "What's Doing in the Colleges."

Through the Editor's Window

Glad Am I for Chimes

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fortunate the child enriched by an awareness of the sound of bells—at Christmas time and at all times. In many an American town or city so few are the bells that probably most children today seldom think of them, and their parents are in the same state. Become conscious of the voice of bells and you ever rejoice to hear them.

Before the war one of the special treats of the traveler in Europe was the glorious chiming of bells and playing of carillons from world-famed towers. Whenever I read, now, of an official protest lodged against the Nazis for removing the bells from some occupied town, I know that among the details of the postwar settlement must be the return of all bells possible. An Old World without bells seems an anachronism.

Looking back to days in Europe, it seems as if we were always listening to bells. There were the bells in Antwerp, whose notes remained elusive no matter how closely we tried to con their pattern, and whose beauty of tone lingered to haunt the memory. There were bells in Bruges, in Brussels—all beautiful in that little country of singing towers.

There were bells just beyond our window in Florence—Italian bells, which we could see plainly in the open lantern tower of the fawn-colored church. A man and a group of little schoolboys rang them in a disorderly series of peals, the schoolboys jumping up to swing on the ropes in "Hunchback-of-Notre-Dame" style. A gay sight and sound.

In Oxford, we would manage to be near Christ Church College just in time to hear Great Tom boom out his 101 strokes which signaled the nightly closing of the quadrangle gates. I can almost hear Great Tom's hum note yet, echoing among the colleges. There was a Great Tom at Lincoln, too, and a Great Peter at York. I wonder if our British friends are hearing them this week end. Big Ben, on the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament, has in recent years become a familiar sound around the world—and, thanks to the fact that my shortwave still works, is often heard booming through our living room. No bell tone seems exactly like it, nor more dear.

English village bells, though, are to me among the sweetest of bell sounds. The morning or evening church bells, heard across the fields, and associated with the walking toward the open church door of village folk—this is among pre-war memories of Britain which are cherished these long intervening years. Then there were the change-ringings. I recall a gay wedding in Dorchester, after which such a tumbling and crowding of bell tones followed as I had never heard, and all in perfect, intricate pattern.

There are bell-ringers on Beacon Hill here in Boston on Christmas Eve, and the custom has grown, until in many other places similar New World bell-ringers may be found. These are the ancient hand bells, each ringer responsible for two tones in the scale. (Boston has church bells also, perhaps more than are still left in most New World cities.)

Carillons, rightly, are increasing in number in the United States. But personally I like one bell, or a few in a chime for playing hymns in a simple, straightforward way. Perhaps association has much to do with it. No bells seem more beautiful, for example, than those which ring out from the great dome seen from the windows of this building. Let those who enjoy carillons have them. There should be more. But glad am I for chimes.

At Principia College, at Elsah, one of the students who loves music plays hymns on the chapel chimes at twilight each evening—a sound to be long remembered in its setting of campus beauty, there on the high bluffs overlooking the Mississippi. There should always be chimes at schools and colleges, and music-loving students to play them reverently. Both are poignantly a part of my own school and college days, and have made them sweeter, enriching the memory with half-heard music down the years.

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(Continued)

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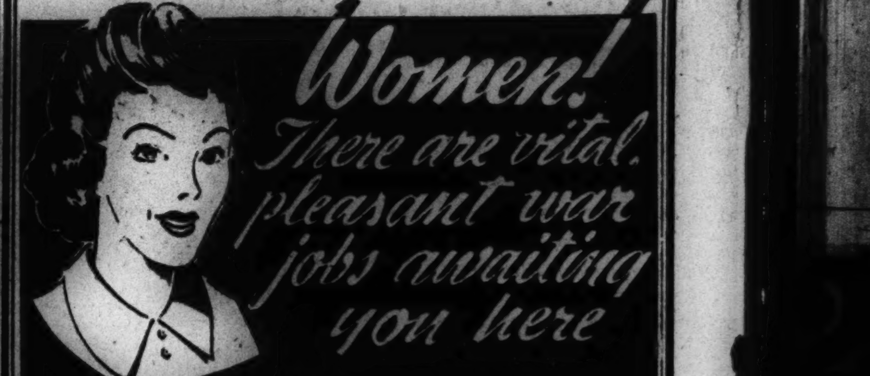

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News, Homemaking, Food
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Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mrs. Ala Story Surrounds Art With Comfort

By Ray Pierre
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Though other women have run famous art galleries, few have been as enterprising and unorthodox in their presentation of works of art as Mrs. Ala Story, director of the American British Art Center, in New York.

Originator of the "club" idea in galleries, she founded the British Art Center in London in October, 1939, immediately after the war began. So many galleries were being bombed or folding up for lack of sustenance, that a refuge and meeting place for artists was sorely needed. Mrs. Story conceived the idea of providing them with a place in which to foregather and show their work in wartorn London.

British Counterpart

George Bernard Shaw, J. B. Priestley, H. G. Wells and the late Sir Hugh Walpole sponsored the British Art Center. Prominent contemporary artists like Augustus John, Duncan Grant, Jacob Epstein, Frank Dobson, Henry Moore, Reginald Eves, and Sir Philip Connard, British court painter, were members and contributed to group shows. Profits from sales of paintings were used to purchase pictures for museums.

In January, 1941, Mrs. Story came to this country and transplanted the same altruistic motives to the American British Art Center, a nonprofit, noncommercial organization whose primary purpose is to bring the work of both British and American artists before the public. For a small membership fee they can not only exhibit their paintings, but meet their friends and transact their business.

Once a luxurious dressmaking establishment, the art center now provides a pleasant background for fine paintings and intimate chats between members. Everything, from the graceful stairway leading to the smaller second-floor gallery, the comfortable club chairs and sofas, to the neutral beige wall hangings and softly-diffused lights, contribute to the comfortable club atmosphere Mrs. Story has attempted to create.

When the gallery was first founded a rumor was widely circulated that it was created to feed hungry British artists and their families. Nothing could be further from the truth. The ABAC is neither political nor charitable. But it is doing an important job in cementing cultural relations between Great Britain and the United States. It is for this reason that leading citizens of both nations are backing Mrs. Story's venture. They include Lord Berners, Major Victor Cazalet, Lady Juliet Duff, A. P. Herbert, the Earl of Sandwich and Viscount Halifax among the Britons; and such noted Americans as Cass Canfield, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Duncan Phillips, Homer St. Gaudens, and others.

Ferrets Out Talent

Blonde, rail-thin, with a caustic wit and far-ranging mind, Mrs. Story is noted for helping young, unknown artists. She likes nothing better than visiting back-alley studios and ferreting out talent, rather than waiting for it to seek her out.

She was born in Vienna not very long before the last war, the daughter of a commander in Kaiser Franz Joseph's Uhlans. Her mother came of a noble Austrian family dating back to 960. One of her celebrated ancestors was the 12th-century poet, Hartmann von Ow. Her father passed on just before World War I.

He left his family impoverished. Mrs. Story's class was hardest hit by the war, but they bore their troubles quietly. It was considered bad taste to discuss your hardships.

Ala Story was one of the thousands of Austrian children who were shipped on children's transports to be fed in England, Norway, Sweden and Holland after the war. She found herself "billeted" with a Dutch family. A thin, undernourished waif when she left her native Vienna, she was sent back even thinner, for she was so homesick she refused all food.

She studied at the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts, but after the stultification of painting from the same plaster casts three hours a day for five years, she decided she would never be a painter. Studying her work with the clear, objective eye that has since served her in good stead as a gallery "entrepreneuse," she realized it was pretty bad. So she decided to further the work of other artists instead.

Profitable Visit

She went to England to study the language, intending to remain only five months. She stayed 14 years. Not long after her arrival she was drawn into the field for which her natural taste, discernment and enterprise, fitted her so well. Soon she was managing such top-drawer galleries as the Beaux Arts, Redfern, and Wertheim. She took over the amusing "Wednesday and Thursday" gallery which had been started by a wealthy Englishwoman.

Located in the basement of a Brompton Road dwelling, it had a dirt floor and hot-water pipes running across the ceiling. Despite its crude setting, this gallery had quite a vogue after Mrs. Story stepped in and opened it to daily visitors, under the new title of Storran Gallery. It finally outgrew its walls and was amalgamated with the Redfern Gallery, with Mrs. Story as director and the late Lord Alington as one of the financial backers.

Always quick to adopt unorthodox ideas if they will benefit artists, Ala Story has won a reputation for iconoclasm.

Recently, she managed to shock smart, dignified 57th Street, home of topflight art galleries, out of a year's growth. Transplanting a custom long-practiced by London's best galleries, she engaged a sandwich-sign man to advertise one of her exhibitions. The sandwichman wore a pair of shoulder signs designed by the exhibiting artist. He paraded down 57th Street, across Madison Avenue, avoided Fifth (strictly forbidden territory) and came back up Sixth. By this time 57th Street denizens had flung their hands heavenward at this breach of "good taste."

"What's good enough for Bond Street and Piccadilly ought to be good enough for 57th Street," countered Ala Story.

The war has, paradoxically, benefited artists in England and this country. "Art business is extremely good in both countries," she reports. "The American British Art Center has sold more pictures in the last six months than in the two previous years since it was founded."

Trude Fleischmann

(Above) A view of the ground floor of the American British Art Gallery, 44 West 56th Street, New York City, where Mrs. Ala Story (seated in the foreground, and also shown in the lower picture) has introduced the comfort and informal atmosphere of a club. It was once a luxurious dressmaker's establishment.

Woman Organist Reaches Throng Of Travelers With Her Music

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh, there you are—still playing the organ. It sure sounds good. Remember me?" And at the eager voice Mrs. Mary Lee Read looks up quickly from the keys of the organ on the balcony at Grand Central Station and smiles into the eyes of some lad in the armed forces who, after months at the front, returns on a fleeting furlough.

"Of course I do," she replies emphatically. "You signed my book, didn't you?" she adds hopefully.

"I sure did," the big sailor says a little bashfully. "May I see it?" And he reaches for the tattered old book of American Legion Songs which has been so covered up with names and messages that it has become a loved relic, even if Mrs. Read can no longer read the notes. "There it is," announces the sailor. "I signed it beside, 'Till We Meet Again,' — that's my favorite."

And so it has been day in and day out for Mary Lee Read ever since she reached the happy conclusion that music should be as welcome in railroad stations as anywhere else, and proceeded to get it there. Now with hands and heart she plays two programs a day on the organ in Grand Central Station. Her music seems particularly to search out the weary, the lonely and far-from-home boys in the armed forces. Singly and in crowds they stand about the organ on the balcony of this bustling railroad terminal and join in singing or just listen.

"Six out of every seven sailors ask me to play hymns," said this genial, motherly woman, whose eyes light up with the joy of her work—which, by the way, is one of those self-made jobs that grew out of the last war. "A Navy officer who stopped to listen to the music the other day said as he was about to move off, 'I'm one of the men who have to take the boys down to the sea in ships—usually their first taste of the sea. There may be some atheists among them at first, but it's surprising how many of them believe in and trust God before the end of the voyage!' was his comment. He also recalled a religious program which reached them one day at sea just as they were sitting down to mess. 'You could have heard a pin drop during the entire program,' said the officer."

Many Boys Grateful

Another visitor who called at the organ loft had just returned from months overseas where he had been buying prison supplies for the International Red Cross. "One thing I want to see and hear in New York is the organ in Grand Central Terminal," he said when he landed. "The boys never get tired talking about it and what it meant to them." And when he came, Mrs. Read recalled, he hadn't a word to say. He just stood, and listened.

"I can usually sense when the boys need cheering, and they seldom go away from the organ without a smile. Sometimes it takes a bit of playing, but it is well worth while. One of the boys wrote me that one thing he would like for Christmas was to know I was still at the organ, playing for the other boys as I had for him. He's getting his wish," Mrs. Read added as her fingers moved fondly over the keys, and a soldier rummaged through her music for another song.

"I feel there is greater need for music this Christmas than for a long time. Men who have been at the front are back on furloughs, but their thoughts are just as often with their buddies who haven't been able to get home, and they are not forgetting them. What impresses me is this unselfish spirit among the boys that wasn't in evidence when they came through before. Many of them ask for the little leaflet which I always have at hand for them—'Precious Promises.' It is called—comforting verses compiled from the Scriptures. Boys write me that they have memorized the verses, and all find great comfort in them."

Seemed Like Home

One of the boys remarked that the music made the vast station seem somehow just like home. Australians, Canadians and English boys nearly always ask for classical music—for Bach, Handel, and Schubert. The general favorite among hymns with them all is "The Old Rugged Cross." Second in demand with the men is, "In the Garden" whose familiar words, "He walks with me, and He talks with me, and He tells me I am His own," are greatly beloved. Thirdly their choice swings to the last verse of the Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The half-million people who pour through Grand Central daily are only a few of those who are beneficiaries of Mrs. Read's love of people and music. Twenty-three other railroad stations throughout the country now emulate the station in Denver where Mrs. Read introduced her first railroad station programs.

Best Menus Will Include Foods From Every Group

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the midst of holiday fixin's, here's a word to the wise about balanced menus for those days when the Christmas turkey is but potential hash!

For menus that come out even in all the foods, plan your wartime marketing to include these foods each day,—and in all the days to come.

Group One—Green and yellow vegetables, some raw, some cooked, frozen or canned

Group Two—Oranges, tomatoes and grapefruit or raw cabbage or salad greens

Group Three—Potatoes and other vegetables and fruits, raw, dried, cooked, frozen or canned

Group Four—Milk and milk products; fluid, evaporated, dried milk or cheese

Group Five—Meat, poultry, fish or eggs or dried peas, beans, nuts or peanut butter

Group Six—Bread, flour and cereals—natural whole grain or enriched or restored

Group Seven—Butter and fortified margarine.

Here are some menus for the day:

MENU

Breakfast
Orange Slices with Cooked Prunes in Center
Enriched Cereal with Top Milk
French Toast or Buckwheat Cakes
Currant Jelly or Maple Sirup
Milk or Hot Cereal Beverage or Cocoa

Lunch
Toasted Tomato and Cheese Sandwiches
Fresh Fruit Cake or Cookies
Milk or Buttermilk

Dinner
Scalloped Turkey or Chicken or
*Washday Meat Pie (use holiday leftovers)
*Horseradish Beets Cabbage Slaw
Hot Rolls Butter or Margarine
Hot Gingerbread with Apple Sauce
Milk or Hot Cereal Beverage

MENU

Breakfast
Grapefruit Halves
Prepared Cereal and Milk
Fluffy Scrambled Eggs
*Cinnamon Coffee Cake—Butter or Margarine
Hot Beverage or Milk

Lunch
Creamed Fish on Noodles
Shredded Carrot and Cabbage Salad
Toasted Rye Bread—Butter or Margarine
Stewed Fruit Compote
Milk or Buttermilk

Dinner
(An Oven Dinner)
Hot Tomato Juice
*Baked Meat Loaf Baked Yams
Oven-Cooked String Beans
Assorted Rolls—Butter or Margarine
Berry Cobbler
Rice-Raisin Pudding
Hot Beverage or Milk

MENU

Breakfast
Baked Apples
Oatmeal and Cream
Shirred Eggs and Bacon
Whole Wheat Toast Orange Marmalade
Butter or Margarine
Hot Beverage or Milk

Lunch
Vegetable Plate with Poached Egg
Whole Wheat or Bran Muffins
Butter or Margarine
Apple and Celery Salad
Cottage Pudding with Lemon Sauce
Milk or Buttermilk

Dinner
Grapefruit Juice
Baked Fish
Creamed Mixed Vegetables Baked Potato
Baking Powder Biscuits
Molded Fruit Salad
Mock Cherry Pudding
Hot Beverage or Milk

Horseradish Beets

2½ cups cooked beets, diced
½ cup top milk
2½ tablespoons prepared horseradish
1 teaspoon salt

Heat beets, milk, horseradish, and salt. Mix lightly. Serve hot. Serves 6.

Washday Meat Pie

½ cup diced celery
½ cup diced onion
½ cup green pepper, chopped
2 cups leftover, diced roast
3 cups diced, cooked or canned vegetables
2 cups gravy (supplement with white sauce, if necessary, to make 2 cups)
Brown raw vegetables in hot fat. Add other ingredients and heat thoroughly. Place in greased casserole. Cover with baking powder biscuit topping. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 15 to 20 minutes. Serves six.

Cinnamon Coffee Cake

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 egg, well beaten
1 cup milk
¼ cup melted shortening
{ 2 tablespoons sugar
{ ½ teaspoon cinnamon

Mix, sift first dry ingredients. Combine milk and egg and stir into dry ingredients. Add melted shortening. Spread in greased square baking pan. Sprinkle with sugar-cinnamon mixture. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375° F.) about 30 minutes. Serve warm.

Meat Loaf

1 pound ground beef or veal
½ pound ground pork
2 cups soft bread crumbs
1 egg, beaten
1½ cups milk or tomato juice
4 tablespoons chopped onion
¼ teaspoon dry mustard
⅛ teaspoon sage or poultry seasoning
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

Combine all ingredients, mixing thoroughly. Pack into greased loaf pan, and bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) about 1½ hours. Serves 4 to 5 for two meals.

Polish Woman's Wish

"My Christmas wish for the United States is that the leaders of this remarkable country may see clearly the great danger that lurks in balance of power politics—a way among nations which has kept Europe bleeding for so many years. And may God preserve them from signing any secret alliance, because America is meant to be a friend and enjoy the friendship not of a few powers but of all the peoples in the world."

Helen M. Benedict

Editor's Note: Mrs. Benedict, a native of Poland, is now living in the United States with her husband who was formerly Y. M. C. A. Secretary in Krakow, Poland. They returned to this country in 1940 and have a son in the U. S. Army Air Corps.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

My Revolutionary Years, The Autobiography of Madame Wei Tao-Ming, Wife of the Chinese Ambassador to the United States. (Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.75.)

Writing with a skill which sustains suspense and a smoothness which carries the reader on effortlessly, Mme. Wei tells modestly of her often perilous exploits in behalf of China, the first of which she undertook in early girlhood. Her book is, as the jacket promises, "more than the life story of an outstanding woman. It is also the story of China's development from a nation throttled by tradition to the progressive China of today." And what's more, it's a book without a dull moment.

* * *

Better Meals in Wartime, The Point-Saver Cook Book, by Lola Wyman. (Crown Publishers. $1.00.)

One thing rationing has brought us which is definitely on the credit side: ever so many good recipes have been put into print which might otherwise never have been so generously shared. This book presents substitutes, extenders and economies which open pleasant new recipe possibilities for anyone getting somewhat tired of her present rationed repertoire.

* * *

Paradox Isle, by Carol Bache. (Alfred A. Knopf. $2.50.)

During fourteen years in Japan as an agent of the Military Intelligence Division, this American woman undoubtedly sent back to our country reports which must be of military value today. For her book, however, she has selected incidents from every-day life in Japan which reveal what she calls the paradox of Japanese character. Many details are distasteful, unpleasant, and sometimes tragic—as, for instance, when the General stumbles from his blazing home, desperately clutching the medal bestowed the day before by the Emperor, but allowing his wife to perish in the fire. We can't promise that you will enjoy the book, but you will almost certainly finish it, wiser in certain aspects concerning the nature of the foe we face in the East.

* * *

You ought to know about Uncle Sam's Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, which has come up with some exceedingly useful little folders. To mention just a few: Take Care of the Wool You Have; Take Care of Vacuum Cleaners and Carpet Sweepers; Mending Men's Suits; Cheese in Your Meals; Potatoes in Low-Cost Meals. For list of other titles available, and prices (which are infinitesimal) address Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. It's a good idea to state the subject in which you're interested—otherwise you might get a weightier list than you bargained for.

Powdered Eggs Made Appetizing

London

British housewives are coaxing hard-boiled eggs from lend-lease packets. But hard-boiled is just one of the many fancy dressings in which 72,000,000 powdered eggs from the United States turn up at British tables each week. Omelets, pancakes, scrambled eggs, croquettes, sauces, eggs Mornay—all start as the ship-saving American powdered egg.

The British shell-egg ration which varies from one a week each person in season, to one a month out-of-season, is usually reserved for plain boiling.

To hasten disappearance of the "stewed knitting" which some caterers offer as omelets, chefs from famous London restaurants recently gave demonstrations at the Ministry of Food.

More American dried egg is to be released by British caterers this winter; so part of the demonstration is to go on a provincial tour.

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(Continued from previous page)

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Ice-Capades Open in Hub On Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ice-Capades of 1944, acclaimed as more lavish, more spectacular, and more enchanting than ever before, will open before a capacity house at Boston Garden tomorrow night for an extended run that will last through Jan. 12.

Former favorites will be back once again to capture public fancy while many newcomers have been added to the cast to present a well-rounded three hours of comedy, romance, and pure skill.

Lavishly costumed production numbers set the keynote for this fourth edition of Ice-Capades, with the mood of the spectacles reflecting the tempo of the times. Two of them are timely patriotic numbers called "Semper Fidelis," a tribute to the United States Marines, and "Flight to Victory," a salute to the men and women building our fighting planes. In the Flight number the cast of 152 assembles a replica of a B-25 Tokyo Bomber on the ice.

South Sea Romance

A third spectacle is called "Song of the Islands," which is a South Sea romance in pantomime and synchronized with words and music. This is a sequel to the "Toys for Sale" number initiated by Ice-Capades of last year and its finale sees the planting of multi-colored flowers under Con-to-Glo lights to simulate a mythical Shangrila of the South Seas.

Heading the cast again is lovely Donna Atwood, the former U. S. junior singles and senior pairs champion who landed with such a thud on the professional skating world in Ice-Capades of 1942. With her are many favorites including Joe Jackson, Jr., and his collapsible bicycle; Orrin Markhus and Irma Thomas, the "Old Smoothies" whose graceful rhythm never fails to bring down the house; Red McCarthy, who does a new interpretive ballet called "The World in Chains"; Rosemary Stewart and Bob Dench, the precision skaters who will be making their last appearance together for the duration here in Boston, for Bob leaves for the Army Jan. 7; Phil Taylor and his stilt skating; Trixie and her bag of tricks; Louis Dworshak and her modern dancing; the Benoit sisters; and Al Surette, the comedian.

List of Newcomers

Almost as long is the list of newcomers, who include Nate Walley, twice world's champion; Eleanor O'Meraa, Canadian and North American champion; young Marilyn Quinn, who might have been a titleholder if the championships had not bee canceled for the duration; 16-year-old Jamie Lawrence, Donna's new partner; Eleanor Meister, Ted Meza and Joe Setta.

Because of the shortage of manpower the line girls, or "Ice-Capets," have been augmented to 75, mile the "Ice-Cadets" have been reduced to 12. The show is produced by Chester Hale, with Mary Simpson in charge of whipping his routines into shape. Mary is a former star of Ice-Capades, herself, and previously was skating instructress at the Boston Arena.

Matinee performances will be given Dec. 26, and Jan. 2, 8 and 9. No shows will be presented Dec. 28, Jan. 1, or Jan. 4 because of Bruins' hockey games.

Talent and Beauty Combined

Champion With Ice-Capades

Eleanor O'Meara of Toronto, new addition to the ice extravaganza which opens at the Garden tomorrow night, has won so many honors that she has been awarded a life membership in the exclusive Granite Club of Toronto. Among her many titles are senior lady singles champion of Canada in 1936 and '38, senior Canadian pairs champion in 1941 and '42, North American pair champion in 1941 and '42, Canadian fours champion in 1942, and Canadian waltz champion and Canadian and American Gold Medalist.

Bears No Longer Favorites In Football World Series

CHICAGO, Dec. 24 (AP)—Half a hundred boys who won't be home for Christmas will be busy Sunday doing the same thing the Chicago Bears and Washington Redskins football teams have been doing three of the last four years—meeting in pro football's "World Series." Only this time the Bears aren't quite the lusty favorites as in other years.

In 1940 the Bears supported their favorites' rating with a record 73-0 assault on the Redskins. In 1942 the Chicagoans were heavy favorites, only to fall victims of a 14-6 upset.

Even that didn't quell the cheers of the Bears' noisy backers. And when the Chicago and Washington teams met during the regular season this fall, the Bear fans boisterously acclaimed their team was the better one by a mile.

Redskins Won

Only it wasn't. Not by two touchdowns. Washington won, 21-7, the only defeat for the Bears this season. Now Chicago grid fans are sitting tight expecting a close game Sunday when the National League stages its delayed title game in Wrigley Field.

The state of the nation's security being what it is, it is permissible to say things are so chilly around Chicago that the Bears have been working out in an indoors roller rink. The Redskins haven't braved the temperatures here yet, being quartered at Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., and wondering if their equipment will arrive in time for at least one full-dress workout.

But the statistical stephens are stirring up fires with facts from the season designed to show once again the Bears have a neat edge over the Redskins in performances—not enough, mind you, to risk tossing out the term "favorite" on the Chicagoans, but just sufficient to show they could be the winners Sunday because of more ability.

The Bears chewed up the turf for 1,656 yards rushing this season to Washington's 1,038. They made 2,310 more by passing, to Washington's 2,046.

Clark Starred

Harry Clark accounted for a good chunk of that Chicago yardage with 556 yards, followed by Dante Magnani with 310, Gary Famiglietti with 229, Ray Nolting with 209, and Ray McLean with 127. The Washington power men were Andy Farkas with 327 yards, Bob Seymour with 232, Wilbur Moore with 231, and Frank Seno with 152.

The league's official recount on passing early next spring no doubt will credit Washington's Sammy Baugh as the circuit's best, based on completions.

But Chicago's Sid Luckman completed 110 out of 202 for a record 2,194 yards and a record 28 touchdown passes. Bob Snyder added another 116 yards. Baugh hit 133 out of 239, but for only 1,754 yards and 23 touchdown passes, George Cafego collecting another 258 yards and Leo Stasica 34.

That virtually makes the Chicagoans the favorites—except for the statistical items 14-6 and 21-7, the scores by which Washington beat the Bears the last two times they met officially.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Montreal	13	2	3	29	83	38
Toronto	10	9	2	22	93	87
Boston	9	8	3	21	95	97
Chicago	10	9	0	20	80	80
Detroit	7	8	3	17	65	73
New York	2	15	1	5	61	102

Result Dec. 23
Detroit 5, New York 3.

Connor Captain

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 24 (AP)—George L. Connor of Chicago, an outstanding tackle on Holy Cross football teams the past two seasons, will captain the 1944 Crusader eleven.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Midwest
Notre Dame 47, Purdue 40.
De Pauw Uni V-5 74, Freeman Field (Ind) 44.
Bunker Hill (Ind) Naval 46, Stout Field 33.

Southwest
Corpus Christi Naval 60, Texas 47.

West
San Diego Marine 42, So Calif 33.

Chess

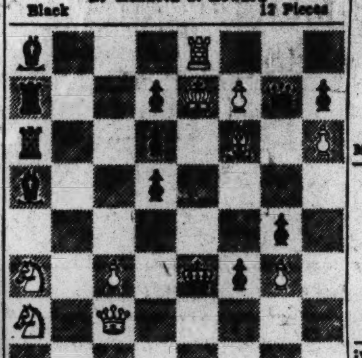
By *Frederick R. Chevalier*

December 24, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2635

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 12 Pieces



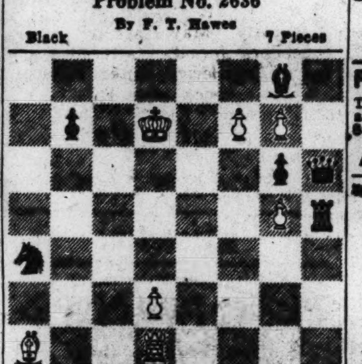
White 10 Pieces
b3R3/r3pKPqp/r2p1B1P/b3p4/6p1/-Kt1PkpP1/KtlQ5/8

White to play and mate in two
(Fourth Prize, Revue d'Echecs, 1904. Used by the composer in his "Enjoyment of Chess Problems," to illustrate Grimshaw interferences.)

Problem No. 2636

By F. T. Hawes

Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
6b1/1p1K1PP1/6pq/6Pr/kt7/3P4/B2R4/-2k1B1Q1

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, British Chess Problem Society, 50th Tourney, The Problemist, May, 1943. The composer is problem editor of the Australasian Chess Review.)

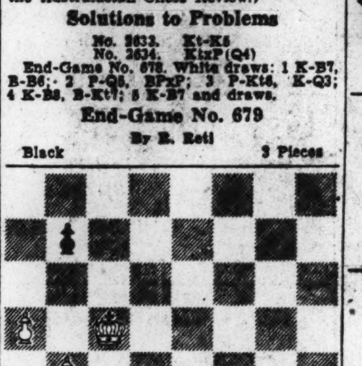
Solutions to Problems

No. 2633. Kt-K5
No. 2634. KtxP(Q4)
End-Game No. 678. White draws: 1 K-B7, B-B6; 2 P-Q6, BPxP; 3 P-Kt6, K-Q3; 4 K-B8, B-Kt7; 5 K-B7 and draws.

End-Game No. 679

By R. Reti

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and win
(Another Reti masterpiece, submitted by B. Barnes.)

Marshall Exhibition

Frank J. Marshall, retired United States champion, has always been a popular simultaneous performer, for he brings to simultaneous play the daring and brilliance that characterized his tournament play and brought him so many prizes during his "Fifty Years of Chess." One of his most recent appearances, at the Bronxville Chess Club, Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, N. Y., brought 15 local experts across the boards. Of these, none was able to win and only four held the veteran to a draw. These were J. J. Naviski, former University of Maine expert; Paul Costello, a member of the Scarsdale High School team, winner of the 1942 Westchester Interscholastic Chess League; John W. Barnhart, and Rosser Reeves.

North Jersey Chess

The North Jersey Chess Association recently elected the following officers: John Mager, Plainfield, president; Clinton Parmalee, Newark, vice-president; Lyman C. Hibbard, Plainfield, secretary and treasurer. Many of the suburban communities of North Jersey have chess clubs. Some of these are Plainfield, East Orange, Newark, Englewood, New Brunswick, Montclair.

Jackson Masterpiece

This game, from the amateur championship, shows Jackson in rare form. Readers will enjoy Jackson's skillful handling of the ending, in which he first sacrificed a pawn and then offered a knight, to gain the upper hand.

Bird's Opening

Tabatsnik White	Jackson Black	Tabatsnik White	Jackson Black
1 P-KB4	P-Q4	23 B-Kt3	R-KB2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	24 R-KB	RxRch
3 P-K3	P-K3	25 QxRch	Q-KB4
4 P-Q4	B-K2	26 QxQch	PxQ
5 B-Q3	Castles	27 P-KR4	K-K2
6 Castles	P-B4	28 B-B7	K-Q2
7 P-B3	Kt-B3	29 B-Kt6	P-R4
8 Kt-K5	Kt-K5	30 K-R2	P-B5
9 Kt-Q2	P-B4	31 PxP	K-K3
10 QKt-B3	B-Q2	32 P-Kt3	K-B4
11 KtxB	QxKt	33 K-Kt3	K-Kt5
12 B-Q2	P-B5	34 K-B2	P-Kt6
13 B-B2	P-QKt4	35 K-K3	Kt-Kt8
14 P-QR3	P-QR4	36 BxP	Kt-Q6
15 B-K	Q-Q	37 B-B7	KtxKtP
16 K-R	P-KKt4	38 P-R5	Kt-Q8ch
17 PxP	BxP	39 K-Q2	P-K6ch
18 Q-K2	R-R2	40 KxKt	P-K7ch
19 P-QR4	P-Kt5	41 KxP	P-Kt7
20 KtxB	QxKt	42 P-B5	KxP
21 BxKt	BPxB	Resigns	
22 RxRch	KxR		

Crucial Game

Rook and pawn endings are by far the most difficult that come up in everyday play. In this game, from the recent Amateur championship, the 1942 winner tried too hard to win a drawish position, only to fall before the well-aimed thrust of Almgren, who won a valuable point and, it turned out, runner-up position in the final standing, where Jackson equaled his point score.

French Defense

Jackson White	Almgren Black	Jackson White	Almgren Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	35 KtxR	RxKt
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	36 Q-B2	R-K
3 P-K5	P-QB4	37 R-KB	K-Kt2
4 Kt-KB3	PxP	38 PxP	PxP
5 B-Q3	Kt-QB3	39 R-B	Q-K6
6 Castles	B-Q2	40 R-B7ch	K-Kt3
7 B-KB4	Q-Kt3	41 QxQ	RxQ
8 QKt-Q2	Kt-Kt5	42 R-Q7	R-QKt6
9 Kt-Kt3	KtxB	43 K-B2	RxPch
10 PxKt	Kt-K2	44 K-B3	R-Kt4
11 P-QR4	Kt-B3	45 P-Kt4	P-R4
12 P-R5	Q-R3	46 PxP	KxP
13 Q-K2	B-K2	47 K-B4	K-Kt3
14 KKtxP	Kt-Kt5	48 P-R4	R-R4
15 KR-Q	CastlesKR	49 R-Q6	R-R8
16 R-K3	P-B3	50 RxQP	R-B8ch
17 PxP	PxP	51 K-K4	P-B4ch
18 B-R6	R-B2	52 K-K5	R-K8ch
19 P-B4	Q-Q3	53 K-Q6	R-KR8
20 Q-Kt4ch	K-R	54 K-B5	RxP
21 Q-R5	B-K	55 R-Q6ch	K-Kt4
22 R-K	P-K4	56 RxP	R-K5ch
23 Kt-KB5	Q-Q2	57 K-Q6	R-K8
24 Q-Kt4	B-B	58 R-Kt3	P-B6
25 RxB	RxB	59 R-Kt5ch	K-R5
26 Kt-B5	Q-KB3	60 K-B6	P-B6
27 PxP	Kt-B7	61 P-Q5	R-B8ch
28 P-K6	Q-Kt3	62 K-Q7	R-B4
29 Q-B3	KtxQP	63 K-K6	R-B5
30 RxKt	B-B3	64 P-Q6	R-K5ch
31 P-Q4	P-Kt3	65 K-B5	P-B7
32 Kt-K7	Q-K	66 KxR	P-B8(Q)
33 KtxB	QxKt	67 P-Q7	Q-QB8ch
34 Kt-Q7	QxP	Resigns	

Harvard-Yale Match

The annual team tournament of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Dartmouth league will this year find only Harvard and Yale represented. Teams representing each are expected to play a match on Tuesday December [illegible], at the Marshall Chess Club, New York. Last December Yale won this event [illegible], but this year Harvard, headed by Henry E. Nattens, former New York City interscholastic champion, a freshman, has a much stronger team.

The Intercollegiate Chess League will hold an individual championship this year, instead of the customary team tournament. Play will be from Dec. [illegible] to [illegible], at the Marshall Chess Club, and so far there are entries from C. C. N. Y., N. Y. U., Columbia, and possibly Nattens of Harvard.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

● Not only to our many good friends and customers, but particularly to the nearly one thousand Waldorf boys and girls now serving in the armed forces, do we wish a Merry Christmas
May the New Year bring to you life's richest blessings
Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Good Food By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

FOR A SNACK, LUNCH OR MEAL
Sharaf's Country Style RESTAURANT
Opposite The Christian Science Pub. Society
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
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114 BOYLSTON ST.

Boston's Smartest Eating Place
CARVER HOUSE
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS by CHEF THEMO
12 CARVER STREET

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
New buffet luncheons served in the Provincial Room
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

MALDEN, MASS.

The New KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Extends sincere wishes for a Merry Christmas to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST. MALDEN

DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE PREFER CHRISTMAS DINNER AT THE
[illegible]
165 Pleasant Street MAL. [illegible]

BROOKLINE, MASS.

May we suggest that you enjoy your Christmas Dinner at
MAMMY'S
Known for the Finest in Foods
NO LIQUOR SERVED
294 HARVARD ST. Next to Coolidge Corner Theatre

NORWOOD, MASS.

Vega Swedish Restaurants INC.
ROUTE 1—NORWOOD, MASS.
Finest Swedish Quality
Complete Swedish Atmosphere
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NEW YORK CITY

"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANT
147 W. 43rd ST.
152 W. 44th ST.
AT TIMES SQUARE
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 55c.
CLUB DINNERS from 85c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

CHINA INN 38 N. Franklin St. Hempstead, N. Y.
Opp. Arnold Constable Dept. Store. Enjoy Real Chinese Food. Try Our Famous Family Dinner, just as it is served in China. Special attention given to clubs and parties. Complete CHOW MEIN DINNER to Take Out

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN
(Continued from previous page)

A Happy Christmas!
This year our thoughts again turn to the men and women of the armed forces who are serving our Country, fighting for the privilege to enjoy a Happy Christmas in the American Way. We hope that your Christmas and theirs will be a happy one!
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telepone LY 2-3737

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Unusual in Design
Practical as well as Beautiful
Reasonably Priced
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

The Season's Greetings
Earl G. Warfield
Upholstering, Furniture Gifts
110 BROAD STREET LY 2-9780

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7790. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
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Binder's
Exclusive Fur Shop
extends HOLIDAY GREETINGS and BEST WISHES FOR THE NEW YEAR
PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1288 Hancock St.
Arlington, 668 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 483 Moody St.

May the Holiday Season Be Merry and Bright for YOU and Yours . . .
F. N. JOSLIN CO.

Christmas Greetings
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
Cambridge Everett Malden Stoneham

MELROSE

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Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

"FINE SHOES WELL FITTED WEAR LONGER!"
NEWHALL'S
Shoe Store
547 MAIN STREET

COAL—OIL
Reliable Fuel. Good Service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
GOSS FUELS, INC.

Flowers for Every Occasion
Say it with Flowers
Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 · 245 W. WYOMING

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Let GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

LA FRANCE
Jeweler
763 Purchase Street
Appreciates your patronage the past year and thanks you, and extends the Season's Greetings.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1888
Cleaners and Dyers
THE SANITONE WAY
513 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7903 or 5-7904

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Season's Greetings
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W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY

MASSACHUSETTS

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Insulate Your Home
Storm Sash Your Windows
Paint All You Want
Put On a New Roof
and Keep Your Home in Good Repair
We have the materials you need
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. Big. 7997

Practical Gifts
Toys
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON'S
In the centre of Newton Centre
MISS AND MRS.
Smart wearing apparel
"Where friends and fashions meet"
843 Beacon St. Phone Las. 7400

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FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
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Wear WALK-OVERS for STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
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Highest Quality Dairy Products
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Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Wm. Langley
37 WEST ST. DIAL 7022

SHALETT CLEANERS and DYERS
'Have Them Cleaned Right'
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Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
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Christmas Greetings from White Bros.
"That creamy milk"
Edwin S. White—Allen R. White
NO. QUINCY, MASS.

Christmas For SKATES, SKIS, SLEDS, TOYS
WESTLAND'S
1555 HANCOCK STREET

CASTLE FILMS
You can buy these Films at
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7 REVERE ROAD, QUINCY, MASS.
Use our "RENT-A-REEL" Service
8mm.—16mm. Silent—16mm. Sound

Season's Greetings from
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1249 Hancock Street Granite 8569

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

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CROUT'S BIKE SHOP
wishes A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
18 COTTAGE AVENUE

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS STOKERS OIL BURNERS
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COAL · COKE · LUMBER
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Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

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Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

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Dairy Products for Every Meal

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COAL ● COKE ● WOOD ● FUEL OILS
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We Supply Car Wants
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Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1270

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BONDS or STAMPS
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
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New Williams
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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

When shopping down town, have your lunch and tea at our balcony tea-room.
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Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS·VARNISHES·LACQUERS·ENAMELS
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DIXIE DAIRIES, Inc.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
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Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX. 1985

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

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South's Largest Retail Bakery
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More Than 64 Years at the Same Location
"ON THE SQUARE"

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BRADENTON

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Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
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THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
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Fall Hats, Bags, Belts, Costume Jewelry. A New Feature, Custom Made Hats.
Opposite Champ Carr Hotel
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Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

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RENTAL LIBRARY
VICTROLA RECORDS
GAMES AND TOYS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Opposite City Hall PHONE 848

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BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
Growers' Supplies
Feed and Seeds
Phone 400
1305 McGREGOR

SEE NEXT PAGE

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Harry Howell's Restaurant
Where those in the know in Jacksonville go.
238 ADAMS STREET
Across from the George Washington Hotel
Since 1931

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6062

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IVES FLORIDA'S FIRST **Certified DAIRY**
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
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Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

SEYBOLD
INSURAGE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ALYCE MAYNE
For HER *Gifts* For HIM
Our new shop featuring a complete line of men's gifts is now open.
625-629 LINCOLN ROAD

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

PALM CAFETERIA
Cummer Arcade

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HARMONS
Clothes for Men
• WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 5-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

Beckwith-Range
Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace
Ph. 3022

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
Serving the Palm Beaches
Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Laurderdale, Florida

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B. D. COLE INC.
CONSTANT SERVICE
West Palm Beach, Florida

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161
West Palm Beach, Florida

WINTER HAVEN

JULHER'S
Complete Selection of Hats
Dresses—Bags—Lingerie—Hose
315 Central Ave. Next to McCrory's

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MILLER'S
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 Broad Street N. W.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Byck's
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers Phone Walnut 0908
9 Peachtree St.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 217 Healy Bldg.

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry* AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

TIRES, TUBES, RECAPPING, AUTO AND HOME SUPPLIES
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS
TELEPHONE 3-4134

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Damp Wash
Thrifty—Rough Dry
Family Finish
A Service to Fit Every Purse
DIAL 3-5191

DURHAM

Belk-Leggett Co.
Durham's Shopping Center
318 WEST MAIN STREET

DuVal Hackett FLORIST
117 N. Mangum St., Phone L-965

A Complete Service for Beauty
Elder's Beauty Shoppe
F3421-F3351 208 N. Corcoran Street
opposite Washington Duke Hotel

European Classified

COAL MERCHANTS

CORRALL & CO., Ltd.
20, Ship St., Brighton, Sussex Tel. 1008
117, Western Rd., Hove, Sussex Tel. 1103
South Rd., Preston Park, Sussex Tel. 2215

MUSIC TUITION

DAISY A. HOLMES, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M. ART OF SINGING
Pupils coached for Radio, Concert Performances and Church Soloists
Studio—91, Moncrieff, Berea Rd., Durban, Natal Phone 27022

OUTFITTERS

WILLIAM HILL (Hove) Ltd.
Western Road, Hove, Sussex
Ladies and Children. Furniture, Furnishings Linens, Shoes, etc. Excellent Lunches and Teas.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX—Vacancy for two or three paying guests in a quiet house, Country and Sea. MISS CLARK, "Amber," Knights Croft Avenue, Rustington.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0264

POST WANTED

PERSONNEL MANAGER—fully qualified—desires a position within radius 150 miles of London. Box W-1814, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

HART & HOBBS, Ltd.
62, North Street, Brighton.
Gentlemen's complete outfitters. Tailors. Hatters. UNIFORMS. Ladies' Tailors.

TUTORS

COACHING—Examinations; modern languages and Latin a speciality. R. O. Gercke, F. I. L. 53, Woodstone Ave., Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey. (Ewell 3769).

England

BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
42A, Poole Road, Westbourne
317, Wimborne Road, Winton
LONDON HOUSE, WIMBORNE

L. B. YOUNG Ltd.
SHOE SPECIALIST
6, Argyle Street, Bath
STYLE with COMFORT

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

WHITE BROS.
Builders and Decorators
SANITARY, ELECTRICAL and HOTWATER ENGINEERS
20 Sackville Rd. Works, Turkey Rd.
Phone Bexhill 197

BOURNEMOUTH

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS'
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
637-639 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

You can rely upon
AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

GRACE BROS.
for all your
RADIO and ELECTRICAL
requirements
6, Post Office Buildings, Winton, Bournemouth
Tel. Winton 1691

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 38 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 2060-2080

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

RELIANCE LAUNDRY LTD.
Paisley Rd.
Tel. Southbourne 186
Bournemouth

BRIGHTON and HOVE

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton
Tel. HOVE 5003

GREGORY & SMITH LTD.
121, Western Road, Brighton 1
for
Coal, Coke and Boiler Fuel

BRISTOL

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
• BOOKLET ON REQUEST
MASSINGHAM
94 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St.
Clifton

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24433
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

BROMLEY

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley and Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
334 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

CAMBRIDGE

ALLIN'S
for
PLUMBING, HOT WATER AND GENERAL HEATING
Repairs and Installations
12, BRIDGE STREET PHONE 3431

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

CROYDON PURLEY and District

The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6, Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1269

VERNON G. KIRK
Jeweller
Silversmith, Watchmaker
Gifts for Every Occasion
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
OLD GOLD PURCHASED
1061, London Rd. Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO. 1935

DUDLEY

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

HEREFORD

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

ENGLAND

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 8181 (5 lines)

Bentalls LTD.
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• Tudor Restaurant
• Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
• Furniture and Furnishings
Kingston 1001

MINEHEAD

Shopping Is a Pleasure at
STROUDS
DRAPERS • MINEHEAD
PHONE 250

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

A. E. Dey & Son
Grocer and Butcher
Hyde Road Corner, Paignton.
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE."

G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue
Paignton
Phone 5686

A. P. BLACKBEARD
Expert Foot Fitter
286, Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and shoes made to order.

PINNER

THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
35 and 37 High Street Phone Pinner 80

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for
VALUE
in
FASHIONS *FABRICS*
and
FURNISHINGS

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
HANDLEYS LTD. TELEPHONE 2241

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND.
SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

A helpful guide to quality in rationed and non-rationed goods is available to you in the advertising that appears in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

SUTTON COLDFIELD

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

SUTTON—Surrey

Outfitters and Tailors
DUGANS
invite you to visit their
LADIES' FASHION SALON
for
Clothing of Distinction
We specialize in ladies' tailoring.
24, High Street, Sutton

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
Frank East
THE CENTRE OF FASHION
3, 5 and 7 High St. TONBRIDGE Phone 93

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
19 VICTORIA PARADE 19

BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers.
15-16, George Street, Torquay.
(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
TEL. 2481.

TROULANS LTD.
1 STRAND, TORQUAY
(The only local address)
Suppliers of all types of Scientific instruments, magnifying glasses, barometers, binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3884
(Also Exeter, Honiton, Totnes)

WAYCOTTS
AUCTIONEERS
House, Land, and Estate Agents
4-5, Fleet Street, Torquay Phone 4333
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

HAIRDRESSING
For Ladies and Gentlemen
MAISON STEPHENS ET CIE LTD.
66, Union St., Torquay Phone 2609

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
REFRIGERATION SPECIALISTS
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT LTD.
45, Fleet Street, Torquay
Phone 3403

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124, Reddenhill Road Babbacombe
7, Fore Street St. Mary Church
Phone 87130
Also
Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry
122, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

Bathes
Original "Devonshire Violets"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
Kodak Specialities. Films developed.
24, FLEET STREET, TORQUAY Ph. 2934
Also at Paignton and Newquay

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Fashion Drapers
House Linens and Dress Fabrics
Phone 2525 **Waymarks Ltd** *Phone 2525*
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WHITSTABLE

Wimpress Ltd.
10, Oxford Street Tel. 2034
FASHION SPECIALISTS
Ladies' Outer Wear

WORCESTER

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
Everything for Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers, Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 561 Telephone 2-0461

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

South Africa's Smartest Departmental Stores
Cleghorns
• CAPE TOWN
• PORT ELIZABETH
• JOHANNESBURG

Our reputation for
LADIES' SPORTSWEAR
is unique—
If you want something really smart from an extensive and carefully selected stock—
VISIT CLEGHORNS

CAFÉS AND REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

Head Office and Works
3 Draklow St., Woodstock Phone 5-1646
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353, West St. Phone 25321
Residence—65118

Model Steam Laundry
The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni Ph. 61438
Proprietor: Mr. J. Wilson
Receiving Depot 208 Grey St.
Our Van will call on request.
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road, Maritzburg. Ph. 3387

J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD
62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths, Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Tortion Bars for any make of Car
'Phone 20223'

A. J. CLARKE
Successor to
Wakeling Bros. & Clarke Ltd.
• FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472 West St.

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES
Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
78 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

ADAMS & CO. Ltd.
Stationers & Booksellers
For Stationery. Fountain Pens.
Standard Literature. Latest Fiction.
Juvenile and School Books
341, West St. Telephone 21981

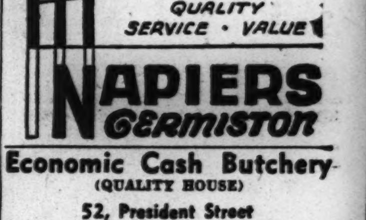
Crossword Quiz Answers

A	N	G	L	E	R	S
U	■	C	A	M	E	L
N	M	■	W	I	D	E
T	A	P	■	R	■	E
	B	A	Y	■	S	P
A	G	O	■	E	■	I
S	O	L	O	M	O	N
B	■	O	■	I	N	G
E	N	■	E	L	I	
S	■	E	■	Y	O	N
T	A	R	T	■	N	O
O	R	I	O	N	■	O
S	T	E	P	H	E	N

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Ltd. Pty.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 25783
P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
West Street Phone
The Store of Personal Service

For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE. DURBAN

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West Street Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
General Repairs
Plumbing and Painting
Estimates willingly given.
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE • GLOVES • WOOL
FABRICS • UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE • VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 Germiston
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily.

JOHANNESBURG

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG
Phone 34-3042

CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) Ltd.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik & De Villiers Sts.,
Opp. Park Station,
Johannesburg.

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

THRESHERS
SHOE STORE.
73a, ELOFF ST., JOHANNESBURG
Stockist of
"Panther" "Dorothy Perkins" and other well-known makes of Footwear.

Phone 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club
Johannesburg

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods . Utmost Values
Friendly Service
John Orr & Co

GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
New Address:
WORKSHOP & SHOWROOM, 124, MARKET ST.
(Next to Geen & Richards)
DAY PHONES: 33-6567 (3 lines) NIGHT PHONES: 42-2933 24-3036 22-1837 43-3837

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

PIETERMARITZBURG

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
For the Best
GARDENING TOOLS, etc.
234, Church St. PHONES 3022 and 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal

Co-operative Society Ltd.
138, Church Street Maritzburg
Branches at Estcourt, Greytown, Mayor's Walk and Howick.
SHOP at the CO-OP.
For Highest Quality Goods
At the Keenest Prices
PHONE 2235—3 LINES

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer
Drainage Contractor and
HOT WATER FITTER
ESTIMATES FREE
203a, Pietermaritz Street Phone 4809

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Department Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD
293 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane Australia Phones B1831 (5 lines)

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41784, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI" CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri" Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats Capes and Stoles
Auckland

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring
Overcoats Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

JAMES WILSON
Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Harbutt's Bldgs., Victoria St., East Auckland Phone 43-797

"MODERNE"
School of Dressmaking
Cutting, Designing and All Branches of Dressmaking
303 Dilworth Building, Queen Street Phone 43-658

DADLEY'S Ltd.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

Auckland Meat Co., Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-282

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

BAGS GLOVES SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
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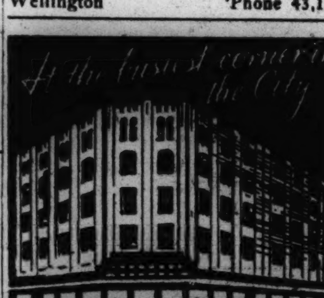

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

'Twas the Night Before Christmas

Did You Ever Wonder

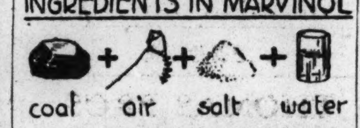
How Inner Tubes Can Be Made Without Rubber?

A new chem-elastic or elasto-plastic substance has been developed recently by the Glenn L. Martin Company. This substance, which has been dubbed Marvinol, bears no chemical resemblance to rubber either real or synthetic—yet it offers distinct advantages in fields previously ruled by rubber, such as the making of inner tubes, rubber gloves, etc.

The basic ingredients of this new material are coal, air, salt and water. It retains its elasticity, resiliency, and flexibility in spite of exposure to air, sunlight, acid, and alkaline solutions, and it resists temperatures ranging up to 250 degrees Fahrenheit.

As a material for use in the manufacture of inner tubes, it offers several advantages. If used throughout the industry, it could release over a million pounds of rubber a month that now is used for inner tubes. Furthermore, Marvinol inner tubes could go for months without need for the motorist to check his air pressure, for (unlike rubber) this substance is not porous and does not permit the gradual loss of air. In a test run in Baltimore, a Marvinol inner tube retained full inflation and showed no evidence of wear after 8,000 miles of summer driving.

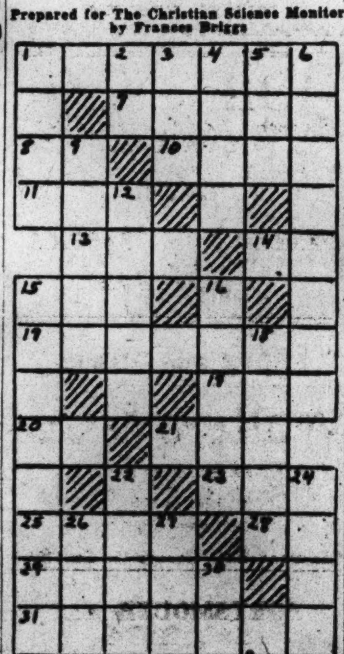
Another important advantage offered by this new material is



the fact that (also unlike rubber) it does not have to be vulcanized or heated and compounded with sulphur. It is made by kneading a white powder between the hot rollers now used in rubber plants. Then, after being fed through an extruding machine and cut in proper lengths, it can be molded by heat alone without any vulcanizing. This means that Marvinol is 100 per cent reclaimable. When too badly worn or damaged, the old tube can be melted down and reprocessed.—W. P. Keasbey.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Waltonians are what?
7—According to Aesop, what creature made himself absurd by dancing?
8—Pecos River rises in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
10—How would you describe the brim of a sombrero?
11—Spigot is what?
13—What do you call one who votes no?
14—Where is Catalonia (abbr.)?
15—Fact.
17—Who is considered author of the Canticles?
19—What is suffix of the present participle?
20—Half an em is what?
21—Man's name.
22—Either and ——.
23—What is a kind of small pie?
25—A denial.
29—In mythology, Sirius was dog of whom?
31—What is first name of hero of Churchill's "The Crisis"?

Down

1—Visit to what relative is subject of poem by James Whitcomb Riley?
2—Grand Chancellor (abbr.).
3—What are made by legislation (sing.)?
4—What is a Turkish title of dignity?
5—Garibaldi's followers were shirt of what color?
6—Fat Boy of "Pickwick Papers" alternated eating and what?
9—What is a well-known tropical fruit?
12—Who appears with Francesca di Rimini in painting by Ingres?
13—What mineral can be woven into cloth?
16—Which of Brontë sisters wrote "Wuthering Heights"?
18—Bulb of what plant is a garden vegetable?
22—City of Cleveland is on what lake?
24—What time of day is subject of a poem by Bryant?
26—Craft.
27—Summit.
28—Presidential Range is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tarawa, Iceland, Etc.

In the climes of the icy North,
And the lands of the cane and the palm,
By the Alpine cotter's blazing hearth,
And in tropic belts of calm,
Men list tonight the welcome swells,
Sweet and clear, of Christmas Bells!

—Author Unknown

Drawn by Dutton

"Now maybe your Aunt Hattie will take the hint."

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

From weary Christmas shopper E. T., Boston, comes this one: "My annual Secret Ambition, still unattained, is to start in January to collect the things I'd like to give to my friends and continue the practice through the year, so that when Dec. 1 comes all I'd have to do is wrap and send my gifts.

My ambition for years has been to put on a one-woman show by reciting my original poems to our local Woman's Club. I've wanted to look into their rapt, upturned faces, believing they were saying to themselves, "We've had a genius among us all the time, and we never knew it."—N. R. T., Whittier, Calif.

"My Secret Ambition," writes Mrs. J. M. Q., Robson, B. C., "is to invent a radio attachment so that it will record in the studio, in front of the microphone, the number of radio sets turned off during a program. This method, I believe, would discourage disagreeable programs."

Another contributor with an inventive turn of mind is Mrs. V. Q., Glendale, Calif., who says: "I'd like to invent invisible windshield wipers for eyeglasses; a machine for popping out hot biscuits, something like the popcorn or doughnut ones; purse-size walkie-talkie sets, with which to tune in anyone anywhere on earth for conversation; might as well have it so they can see each other while at it."

In Lighter Vein

Parental Criticism

Father: "I don't think so much of that toy bank you bought little Willie for Christmas."

Mama: "What's the matter with it?"

Father: "I tried for three hours but couldn't open it!"

Precedent Set

The late arrival at the theater, blundering into the row of seats, stepped on a man's foot and apologized.

"That's all right," came the answer, "I walk on them myself."

This Is Christmas!

Birmingham, Ala.

Several months ago, in a local home for aged women, a little 84-year-old lady with a talent for tatting received a large order for her delicate handiwork.

The task was completed a short time before Christmas. After the little lady had carefully measured the yard upon yard of gossamer material to make sure that she had rendered full measure, she carefully wrapped her merchandise, and went to the city to mail it to her patron. She reflected with deep gratitude that the money for her weeks of patient labor would arrive just in time to pay for the simple gifts she wished to purchase for Christmas.

But, on the way to the post office, she stopped to make a purchase at a large department store, and there lost her package.

A sympathetic friend inserted an ad in a local newspaper offering a reward for the return of the package, and immediately a local newspaper published a story about the incident, and offered an additional reward.

Scarcely had the ad announcing the loss appeared in the newspaper when gifts of money began to pour in upon the grieving woman. With one gift of $5 a woman wrote, "This is my Christmas gift to myself," while another wrote that she had begun taking up a collection among her friends to completely cover the loss, and would guarantee to deliver the full amount not later than Dec. 20.

And so, out of seeming ill-fortune, comes good fortune. And the little 84-year-old lady in the old people's home will enjoy a very, very merry Christmas, thank you!

Brevities

With a $500 fur coat featured on the cover of a mail-order catalog, we believe we have now seen everything.—Detroit News.

The army has a new glove that fits either hand, but up to now it hasn't devised a shoe that will fit either foot.—Indianapolis News.

Keep on building castles in the sky. It's about the only kind of property that can't be taxed.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

Among the many postwar problems of personnel placement will be suitable light employment for the "unusually well-informed observer" and the "hitherto reliable source."—Milwaukee Journal.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Merry Christmas, Everyone!* By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And a Happy New Year as Well!* By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Merry Christmas, Folks!* By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Arm the People

Alone among the Great Powers opposing the Axis, the United States has not experienced the horrors of invasion or bombing. Its greatest morale problem is how to evoke from citizens who are enjoying apparent safety and unprecedented prosperity the same spirit of sacrifice that the Chinese, the British, and the Russians have displayed. Washington is trying to do it once more with what has been called a "psychological bombing," a prediction that a ninety-day period will bring 500,000 American casualties. The purpose is good, the method questionable.

The American people have seen and heard much about their own diplomatic and military victories and the marvels of their own production effort. Now through release of the hitherto restricted film, "War Department Report," they are going to get something of the other side of the picture. From captured films they are going to see how Japanese planes took off to strike Pearl Harbor, how the Germans rescued Mussolini and glimpses of the enemy's weapons and production efforts. They will see, as words can never show it, the strategic advantage he enjoys in an interior position, and the unbelievable quantities of supples the Allies must move to distant fronts.

This it seems to us is a far better way to arouse the people than by vague predictions of tripled casualties. Americans who can go along—through such films or through factual reporting—to see what the boys on the battlefronts and the supply fronts are having to do will more purposefully buckle down to their own part of the job. Repeated forecasts of heavy casualties were made by President Roosevelt and by Secretary Stimson before the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns, only to be disproved by the event.

The present estimates are based on expectations of an early opening of the second front. Military men believe that in this operation British and American troops will meet more difficult conditions than they have faced. But they cannot fully outline the shape of the fighting to come. It does not have to be like Dieppe. Indeed, informed observers believe Hitler's "fortress" can be cracked from within. No one can say what is impossible with paratroop divisions and some of the secret weapons the military men have promised, particularly if the undergrounds have been armed and can deliver airports and railways.

The military men may feel that they must be prepared for the worst. And in his broadcast today the President explained that "The war has now reached a stage where we shall have to look forward to large casualty lists." Certainly selfish apathy or boastful ignorance has no right to expect the best. But a right purpose has often proved a shield and buckler. God's power to protect those seeking to do His will is not bordered in space by the banks of the Red Sea or in time by the day David met Goliath. Certainly no religious person need helplessly accept these predictions of heavy losses. And those on the battlefront or the home-front who want to be prepared, will arm themselves not with fearful forecasts but with an unselfish desire to free the oppressed and an informed purpose to establish justice.

Trees Without Buyers

Free-spending Americans who have murmured not at the high and fancy prices of the times have at last called a halt. They refused to buy overpriced Christmas trees.

Speculators who saw big profits in the ceilingless 1943 Christmas tree market were set right back on their high heels. Thousands of trees shipped into Boston, Los Angeles and other cities by the carloads to be sold at two and three times their normal value remain stacked outside of stores as if rooted in the sidewalk.

It's the first time since Americans began pocketing wartime earnings that there has been any evidence of a revolt at mounting prices.

Speculators had taken it for granted that the war worker and his money are soon parted. They were wrong when it came to Christmas trees. In Los Angeles, trees that were originally priced at $1.50 a foot sold as low as 25 cents a tree.

Prices of other articles would drop to their normal level, too, if the American people would refuse to purchase overpriced material. This instance should be a warning to profiteers, and a hint to Americans of the power which they possess to help stabilize the whole economic picture, if they would only exert it.

Orders to the Railmen

That the Federal Government would seize the railroads in event of strike has been clear from the first rumblings of trouble 15 months ago. That the legal papers for such a move have been prepared, and that plans have been projected for the transfer of management, is not surprising.

The question is simply whether the rail workers, or a substantial group of them, believe they can obtain more by working for the Government than they can from what the Government will permit the private owners to give them. It remains now for the President to make it unmistakably clear that there will be no better deal for the men under Government management than under private management.

Such action probably would cause the unions to accept his offer of arbitration, an offer some rejected because of his allusion to the "law of the land." In other words, the unions knew they would get only what remained within the Little Steel Formula, and that is what they wish to breach.

The rail unions make a mistake in pressing their case at this time. It angers the people and arouses anti-labor sentiment. The point some rail leaders fail to grasp is that while many Americans do not decry an increase in rail wages, or even deny the justice of an increase in view of higher living costs, they do understand, also, that the issue extends far beyond rail workers.

Not only would it mean $250,000,000 a year in purchasing power added to the inflationary gap, it would very likely sooner or later enter into rail rates and affect the price of nearly everything. The rail leaders are not in position to assess accurately the inflationary effects, and consequences, of their demands.

The men best placed to see all sides of the problem are the men directing the anti-inflationary effort, which is to say the President, Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Vinson. These men are not enemies of Labor. They are the authorized commanders in a critical economic war.

Hard as it may be, unjust as it may seem, the rail workers must accept the orders laid down by these commanders. Only thus, at this moment, can they best serve their Country, the cause of Labor, and themselves.

Soldiers and Skylarks

An American soldier, stationed with his outfit in England, writes home to his family living near Boston that, during the last Spring and Summer, he heard for the first time the "joyous and clear and fresh" voice of the skylark as it spiraled heavenward. And he had heard the nightingale, too.

For such soldiers, many lines of English poetry will now have a new meaning. In their home on the western side of the Western Ocean, where neither bird is known, they could hardly imagine what avian raptures inspired Shakespeare's "Hark, hark, the lark at heaven's gate sings," or feel something of the mood of Keats who, listening to the nightingale, "light-winged Dryad of the trees," finds himself too happy in its happiness.

Indeed, American soldiers in England, on the way to their grim errand, have enjoyed what has been denied to many an American traveler who, in happier, far-off days, has spent a summer's vacation in Churchill's island. Less than half a dozen years ago a Boston couple rambling through England kept their eyes and ears open for both larks and nightingales, but all in vain; they heard neither the one nor the other. As for the nightingale, that bird, so far as singing goes, shuts up shop about mid-June.

The skylark, however, from all accounts, sings all summer long, beginning with dawn and continuing intermittently until sundown. Apparently, like some humans with glorious voices, it is temperamental, not singing every day in every rural setting. Up and down the lovely English land these travelers went, through all the countryside of Hampshire and Devon and Dorset, hoping against hope, until they were tempted to cry with Shelley, "Bird thou never wert."

And so they came back to their native land, determined to try again some day. But war is no respecter of skylarks, or nightingales or bird-lovers. The Bostonians will have to forfeit to their soldiers the joy of hearing these songsters. Not every soldier, to be sure, is interested in them, though we hope that he will not emulate the farmers of the southern shires who are said to throw their boots at nightingales, they are so "fed up" with their roundelays.

"Under His Wings Shalt Thou Trust"

Free Speech on the Air

By James Lawrence Fly

Chairman, Federal Communications Commission

In a talk before the Radio Executives Club, New York City

In the modern world, freedom of speech is not enough if it is not complemented by freedom to listen—which can be defined broadly as access for the general public to what is said by means of the mass medium for the dissemination of ideas and opinion—the radio.

Here in the United States, . . . listeners are shackled by a few outmoded conventions which in reality the industry should never have inflicted on its audiences. . . .

One such restriction is the ban imposed by some stations and networks on the sale of time to groups and organizations and the discrimination against such groups or organizations imposed by others. Thus co-operatives, small business men's associations, labor organizations, and all sorts of other groups find it either difficult or impossible to buy time on the air. . . .

A second restriction on free speech over the radio is the new but widespread ban against solicitation of memberships over the air. Time can be bought for the sale of shoes and soap and sealing wax, cigarettes, beer, institutional good will, and cathartics. But time can't be bought or received gratis for the solicitation of memberships—except, of course, by mutual insurance companies. The very nature of the exception emphasizes the censorious quality of the rule. . . .

I sometimes wonder what Samuel Adams and Tom Paine would have said, what scorching phrases their pens would have devised, to describe a restraint on free speech which would have prevented them from soliciting members for their libertarian organizations before the American Revolution. . . .

* * *

One argument urged in favor of banning the sale of time for discussing controversial issues is that the radio is not merely a vehicle for free speech; it is also a means of amusement and entertainment, an advertising medium, a musical instrument, and many things besides. If time is sold for controversial discussions, it is asked, how can radio continue to fulfill these other functions?

The answer, of course, is that selling time for the discussion of controversial issues does not mean selling all the time on the air for such discussion, or selling time for more discussion than the public wants to hear. If there is one principle more firmly established than any other in American radio, it is the principle of a well-balanced program. . . .

A second argument frequently raised against such sale of time is that the best financed groups would buy the most time, and hence that radio would become an instrument serving only one side of each issue—the side with the most money. I know we can, and must, rely upon the basic principle of fair and well-rounded discussion which I am sure radio is attempting to accomplish. . . . Station licensees must inevitably exercise discretion, in order to insure that radio shall become the tool of no special group or interest.

* * *

The ban against selling time for controversial discussion serves to limit the time available for such discussion. When station managements — and advertisers — determine how much classical music and how much jazz, how much news and how much comedy to weave into their balanced program structure, building up a wide listening audience is their sole concern. But when they must determine how much time shall be donated for free discussion, another element necessarily enters in—the need of revenues. Advertising revenue is the rock upon which the American system of broadcasting is built. Revenues must be broad enough and firm enough to support the entire broadcast system. The maintenance of broad, firm revenues necessarily limits the time which can be donated free of charge to discussion or to anything else; it especially limits the choice hours which can be donated. . . .

Clearly, the best way to eliminate this restraint on free discussion is to remove the ban on time sales. This need not mean, of course, that free time is to be refused for controversial discussions. This type of program is desirable and lack of broadcast income should not be a reason for denying listeners. . . .

In addition to the obvious danger I perceive in the treatment forum programs are likely to receive, there is an additional danger in the hand-outs of free time. The poor relation who gets the free time cannot hope to attract the attention that the time buyer builds up—with his day-by-day bombardment. Furthermore, admitted to this inner sanctum because he has a product to sell, the buyer of time has in some cases injected his own philosophy into his program. At times it is subtly done; at other times it is quite obvious; at all times such propaganda should be properly labeled. We, as Americans, believe that to judge the validity of anyone's arguments, we have the right to know for whom he speaks. A symphony program with fifteen minutes of sponsored philosophy is objectionable to a good many listeners who have tuned in for the symphony.

So clumsy an attempt at indoctrination, undesirable as it is, does not equal the more insidious tactics of injecting the sponsor's ideas into a news broadcast as "news." The stealth with which some so-called commentators can move from the field of legitimate news into an appeal to the great virtues of the company and its principles and its ideas leaves all but the critically-minded unaware of what has overtaken them. . . .

* * *

Still another question in regard to free speech is raised by the recent discussion of the policies of one network regulating the expression of the views and opinions of its news analysts. Personal opinions should not, of course, be aired in the guise of news; but, assuming competency, if the statements are properly labeled as opinion, I can hardly see the reason why they should not be aired. . . .

I, myself, find several difficulties with limitations on commentators. The first is our old friend, free speech. It is a little strange to reach the conclusion that all Americans are to enjoy free speech except radio commentators, the very men who have presumably been chosen for their outstanding competence in this field. . . .

The ban on free comment by news analysts places them, and the radio industry, at a serious disadvantage vis-a-vis the newspapers and other media. . . . Any policy that requires these men to mouth second-hand opinions serves no purpose. . . .

One point should be made clear—these are not Government problems in the first instance. They are primarily problems for the industry itself to face and to solve in the best traditions of American free speech.

Mirror of World Opinion

Why Not Equality for Women?

Women in the United States suffer severe legal disabilities because of different State laws that make them and their property subject to their husbands' control, deprive them of authority over their children and limit their ability to earn their living. There is no good reason why this should be.

The National Woman's Party wants to end these disabilities with an amendment to the Constitution providing that men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States. This seems like such an obvious piece of common-sense justice that it is strange to realize the women have never even been able to get a vote on it in either branch of Congress.

One trouble is that not all women have favored the amendment. Some have professed to see more value in "protective legislation" fixing certain wage rates and hour limitations for women. But the wage-and-hour law pretty well took care of that matter, and bans on night work for women have become archaic in the last few years.

With talk of the Four Freedoms in the air, this seems a logical time to debate the equal-rights amendment and permit the States to vote on it.—*New York World-Telegram.*

What About Postwar Plans?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

It was my privilege some time ago to hear and talk to one of the returned travelers from Russia, a man who had conversed with Stalin himself. The thing that impressed me in his report was the absolute confidence of the Russians that after the war they can make their system of production work. They have seen ignorant peasants and farmers, in a land of untold wealth and resources, turned into skilled industrial workers and disciplined soldiers and build up such a reservoir of power that it could meet and hurl back the German armies that had overrun all the rest of Europe.

When the war ends, Russian production is not going to stop. Russia is not going to fall into a business stagnation from lack of invested capital or because of government uncertainty. That is one thing that you can tie to in the postwar world: Russia is going ahead, its cities are going to grow, its factories expand, its trade increase, and its wealth per capita swell and swell.

It will be a very strange world if Russians have full employment, while on the other hand in the United States bad administration permits another depression to occur, and breadlines form again in Detroit and the returned soldiers beg for jobs. Whether we like it or not, the Russian challenge is going to be constant and persistent, but there is no need to be apprehensive about it. Most economists believe that bold measures in capitalistic countries can lick postwar unemployment and depressions. Apprehension by timid people is really a confession of lack of confidence in democratic processes to achieve a goal that admittedly can be achieved by regimented peoples.

Yet democracy can not meet the challenge without boldness. No one dares to think what would happen if we asked the men of our present army to start selling apples on street corners because we couldn't supply them with postwar jobs. There is more danger in postwar timidity than in postwar audacity. What is disturbing in the situation is the feeling still evident in some circles that the same old era of business cycles and depressions, underproduction and unemployment is going to come back after the war.

Till recently, the stock market has been having a series of "peace panics" because of apprehension that war contracts would end suddenly, and the profits be taken out. This is understandable in a way, but it does not argue any too much confidence in the way demobilization is going to be handled. It makes an ugly overtone in the thought of peace.

Then again, in looking through the record of the first session, 78th Congress, just concluded, one finds a rather alarming absence of constructive planning for postwar problems. The Beveridge report caused a great stir in Britain, but the similar "American Beveridge Plan," sent to Congress by the National Resources Planning Board, caused hardly a ripple. In fact, Congress turned around and abolished the Board.

Mr. Roosevelt on April 27 sent a report to Congress recommending a $7.7 billion Federal-State-local public works program to provide a buffer against postwar economic recession, and on May 24 Mr. Roosevelt asked authority to spend $85 millions to prepare for "a rapid start" upon restoration of peace. Congress hasn't acted.

On Sept. 29, Mr. Roosevelt wrote Majority Leader McCormack of the House urging quick enactment of a river and harbor authorization bill to provide a public-works backlog to furnish transitional jobs in a peacetime economy. These projects take a lot of advance engineering. So far, Congress hasn't acted.

It is true Congress set up its own special committee on postwar planning last March, with Walter F. George (D), of Georgia, as chairman. Presumably, this committee will take over the work of the defunct NRPB. It did not open public hearings till last month. The difficulty here, as always with Congress, is that it is not the agency of government best suited for formulating detailed programs. Postwar planning in Washington, such as there is, chiefly deals with war contracts. The bigger, long-range problems have so far attracted little attention.

Sober Thoughts

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Americans approach 1944, which may well be the world's great year of decision, in a mood of almost unbelievable inconsistency.

On the one hand, about 10,000,000 of them are under arms, making noble sacrifices, and on the other hand a railroad strike—incredible potential blow to the war effort—is actually threatened.

On the one hand, millions of mothers and fathers, wives and loved ones, are superbly supporting the Nation's effort, and on the other hand greed and selfishness run rampant in farm and factory, counting-house and Congress.

We have still not discovered, for our domestic resolve, the moral equivalent of air bombardment or invasion threats. We are still a people three thousand miles or more from war. We are still a nation wallowing in a great industrial boom, in unprecedented prosperity. The resultant buying orgy of this Christmas season was grotesque and embarrassing. Most shelves and counters are stripped as bare as if a horde of locusts had descended upon them, leaving misfits and rejects. A Christmas boom was the last thing we needed to stabilize our economy.

Moreover, we are still a grievously over-optimistic people. The recent Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran conferences seem to have made people all the more certain of an early ending of the war. Yet sober analysis shows the cross-Channel invasion still some months off, a Russian break-through into really crucial German territory unlikely, saturation bombing of the Reich still a long way from being thorough and perhaps not even up to schedule, the Italian campaign still in heavy going, and the road to Tokyo long and painful.

It seems, too, that we have had several misfortunes that the people have not fully realized. Germany apparently was in a rather tough spot two or three months ago, after the Sicilian campaign and the Russian bursts along the Dnieper, Germany, in effect, was dazed and perhaps even tottering. But we—Russia, Britain, America—were unable to press our advantage. The Germans reformed their forces in Russia, prevented an Italian débâcle, and girded themselves internally for a winter of bombing. We apparently missed another boat.

Perhaps as the New Year opens, the American people will realize how much of their task still lies ahead. Perhaps the selfish pressure-groups which have worked their will on Congress will find their hold weakened by the protesting voice of the voters. Perhaps the strike threats will lessen, and the means of controlling war profits will become more workable. Perhaps the Administration will realize that its primary wartime duty at home is to achieve the highest possible degree of internal unity.

There is one key to the whole situation. It is especially appropriate to think of at the Christmas season. It is unselfishness. For selfishness is the one outstanding source of our present troubles. There is political selfishness, and economic selfishness. There is greed for power, and for riches. Labor and capital, politicians and propagandists, are all equally cursed by it.

Wars were never won, nor stayed won, on such bases. The United States, it seems evident, needs a serious moral awakening. That awakening will come, and speedily, when people listen to the message that comes from their men in service at the world's far corners. Americans are being supremely unselfish today. Americans are making great sacrifices. They are achieving noble deeds. But for the most part they are the Americans who have come to grips with their problems under fire, and have turned to God. There are a great many of them: the Americans manning the Navy and the Merchant Marine, the Americans flying the skies everywhere, the Americans slogging through the jungle swamps of the South Pacific and the muddy mountain tracks of Italy. Mammon does not fly in a B-17 over Bremen nor wade at dawn across a coral beach. Men at those times turn to God. We need this awareness of God in the halls of Congress, in the labor union councils, in the corporation offices. Our problem is as simple—and as difficult—as that.

Today officials are predicting vast American battle casualties, saying that is the one thing that will awaken the Nation. Must we take this fatalistic view? Is there not enough moral conscience in the stay-at-home part of the Nation to rouse our dormant awareness? Must we not, at least, shout our clarion call day and night until all shall hear? The need is very simple, very clear. It is: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God. . . ."

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The Arab World Looks West

By Derek Patmore

Wide World

KING IBN SAUD

SAUDI ARABIA, a vast country nearly the size of India, is a coming power in the Middle East. It has recently given oil concessions to the Standard Oil Company of America, which are expected to be among the most valuable in the Middle East, and the country may be rich in other minerals. Its King and ruler, King Ibn Saud, is undoubtedly the greatest personality among the Arab rulers and his second son, Emir Feisal, has just visited the United States for the first time. He also paid an official visit to Britain, and when I was granted a special interview with him it took place in his suite at the Dorchester Hotel, London.

Emir Feisal, Viceroy of Mecca and Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, is a tall young man with an aquiline nose and great dark eyes which seem veiled half the time he is talking to you. He carries himself with a graceful dignity, like all Arabs, but he gives the impression of power and forcefulness, and in his own country he is known as a great warrior. The people who know him well say he will be a worthy successor to his father, and undoubtedly he is a shrewd observer of world affairs.

When asked about his impressions of wartime England, Emir Feisal replied: "I visited England just before war in 1939. Then everyone was still thinking of peace and I was struck by the peaceful atmosphere. I felt that the people wanted peace above everything. Today I notice a tremendous change in spirit. The British people think and work only for victory. Now they are fighting for peace—and not for domination or territorial gains." One of the Emir's British friends told me the Emir had been tremendously impressed by what he had seen of the British and American war effort, and especially by his visit to the bomber command station, which had made a deep impression on him.

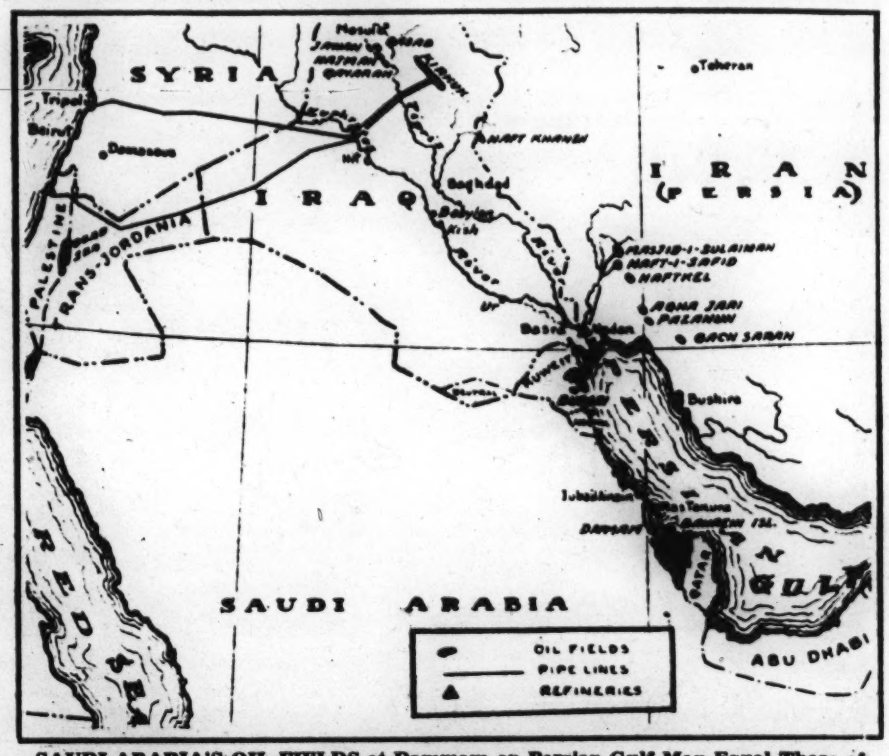
* * *

Talking about the oil concessions to the Standard Oil Company, he said: "We first granted concessions in 1933. Since 1938, large oil deposits have been discovered and great refineries have been built by Dhahran. A great future is predicted for these oil wells, and I think this concession will strengthen my country's economic ties with America. The development of our oil industry will greatly help the country, especially in developing agriculture, which is still the people's main occupation."

Regarding the economic future of Saudi Arabia, he said: "Saudi Arabia is known to possess minerals and I hope that, in the postwar period, American and British engineers will come and help us exploit them. My country needs development and we will always welcome the help of Britain and the United States."

Discussing the probable effect on the population of Saudi Arabia's new industries, he said: "I don't think industrialization will change the Arab. He is protected by his religion and by his customs. But we need more money for education, and these new industries will help us get it. The Government has already started many new schools, but I want to make Mecca again, as it was before, a great cultural center as well as a great religious one. We are training Arab teachers in Mecca, but we need many more."

All the world is talking about the possibility of an Arab Federation, so I asked Emir Feisal his views on this subject. He replied: "The Arabs are one and, personally, I believe all the Arabs want and hope to unite politically, but there are many difficulties which will have to be overcome first. We may fail if we attempt to create an Arab federation too quickly. At present the Arab states vary in their situations—some are independent, others only semi-independent, and this fact alone creates many problems.



SAUDI ARABIA'S OIL FIELDS at Dammam on Persian Gulf May Equal Those of Iran and Iraq. Map From "This Fascinating Oil Business," Courtesy Bobbs-Merrill

"I believe the best way to work toward federation is to begin with education first. Then we must remove the commercial barriers between the Arab countries. It will all take time and, naturally, the whole Arab world looks toward America and Britain to help us obtain an eventual federation. During my visit to America—it was my first—I found a new comprehension of the Arab question. It was most encouraging for the future."

* * *

Being a famous soldier in his own country, Emir Feisal had some interesting views on the reorganization of the world, following peace.

Replying to a question, "Has Your Highness any views on the military setup and power of organization in the Middle East in the postwar world?" he said:

"Personally, I think the Near and Middle East will follow the system which the great powers will create to secure the peace of the world. Countries like my own may organize small armies for their own security, but I feel that if we are going to have peace in the future we must have some kind of international army and air force. Naturally, this international force must be strong enough to check and punish any would-be aggressor. Small nations may need armies for their own safety, but the present war has shown that bravery is not enough and that modern warfare is a question of equipment and machines. The Arab soldier is naturally brave, but he would be helpless unless equipped with the latest armaments. An international army is the only way to guarantee world peace."

The son of the ruler of Saudi Arabia has traveled far from his own country. He has studied and observed the West. He has witnessed the tremendous power now in the hands of the democracies. But he has observed us shrewdly and well. Just before I left, he smiled and said: "We Arabs have many wise sayings and when I first saw America and its skyscrapers it reminded me of the following: 'A nation is known by its works.'"

Associated Press Photo

ARABIAN PRINCES GREETED IN WASHINGTON—Center: Prince Emir Feisal, Viceroy of Mecca and Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia. Right: His Brother, Emir Khalid, Shakes Hands With Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State. The Princes Inspected Irrigation Projects in the American Southwest Before Returning to Their Native Country by Way of London

She Blazed the Trail for Women's Rights

By O. K. Armstrong

IN A DINGY CHICAGO HALL in 1854 a hostile crowd gathered to hear a young lady speak on "The Emancipation of Women." The hall was packed with grim-faced men—and a few women. With quiet dignity, the speaker stepped to the front of the stage. She noticed that many of the men carried paper sacks—and she knew what that meant. Smilingly she began:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am Susan B. Anthony, and I have come to plead for greater freedom for my sex."

A man's voice interrupted her: "Tell us, Miss Anthony, should women wear the pants?"

There was a roar of laughter. A hoodlum shouted, "Why don't you get a husband?" That was the signal. From all over the hall rotten vegetables and eggs showered upon and about the lone woman on the platform. Susan Anthony wiped some of the mess from her face and clothing, and continued her speech without a trace of fear or anger. Earnestly she pleaded for a fair hearing. The hall became quiet. Many in the audience slunk away. A few remained to talk to her after the speech.

"It was a good meeting. We are spreading the light!" was Susan's report to her fellow crusaders back in her home state of New York. It did not surprise her to be pelted with vegetables and eggs. It had happened before, during the six years this Quaker schoolteacher from Rochester had been spreading the light of this new movement for greater freedom for women. Everywhere—from editors, ministers, politicians—she met with torrents of ridicule and abuse. But she had determination hard as steel.

While teaching at Hardscrabble, N. Y., in 1848, Susan Anthony read of a woman's rights convention at Seneca Falls. It was the first meeting ever held to demand legal and political rights for women. Elizabeth Cady Stanton of Troy and Lucretia Mott of Philadelphia were the leaders; William Lloyd Garrison and a few other liberal-minded men were present. The meeting was a trumpet call to Susan. "I have come to enlist," she told Mrs. Stanton. For 58 years after that Miss Anthony devoted her keen, penetrating mind and her vigorous body to this crusade, with tireless energy, vibrant enthusiasm and courage unsurpassed among all who have blazed the trails of social progress. It was the longest, most persistent personal campaign ever waged, and finally the most gloriously successful.

* * *

Every President from Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt clasped the hand of this dynamo of crusading zeal and heard her plead her cause. She spoke from more public platforms than any other woman in history. She lived to see many of her proposed reforms written into the laws, and full citizenship for women nearer than she herself realized.

At the time she began her work, laws made the husband and father literally lord and master. The husband owned all the property, even to the clothes his wife wore and the money she made by her own toil. A mother could not serve as guardian of her children. A wife could be left penniless by her husband's will.

Taboos forbade women taking part in public affairs. "Females," as they were called, were shut out from all professions except music and teaching, forbidden any but elementary education. Sermons were preached from the text, "Ye wives, be in subjection to your own husbands."

Women were not allowed to speak in public—not even teachers at their own conventions. At a New York State teachers' meeting in 1850, Miss Anthony outraged the chairman by asking to speak. Only after an hour's hot debate did her male colleagues vote to hear her.

Susan's love for freedom was drawn from her Quaker home life. She was born at Adams, Mass., Feb. 15, 1820. There were 11 children. Her father, Daniel Anthony, ran a spinning mill for a time, lost everything in the depression of 1837 and moved to a farm near Rochester, N. Y. Daniel, like all Friends, believed that "there is no sex in souls." Quakers gave mothers an equal place with fathers in the home.

Susan B. Anthony Memorial Committee, Middletown, N. J.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS CRUSADER AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR

Daniel was considered radical among the Quakers, for he encouraged his girls to sing at their spinning wheels. He even permitted them to dance, for which he was read out of meeting. "Thee should follow thy own head," Daniel told Susan, and that bit of advice did much to shape the character of the lass who more than any other person was to point women up the steep road toward equal citizenship with men.

After meeting Mrs. Stanton, Susan Anthony left her teaching and gave all her time to writing articles and planning meetings. "Votes for women" had been Mrs. Stanton's battle cry. She thought of herself as carrying a lighted lamp, with truth its rays of light. Susan brought her associates to realize that the right to vote was only part, the keystone, of the general emancipation from restrictions placed upon women. Boldly she announced a sweeping program: Women had all the duties of citizenship; they had to obey the laws and pay taxes, therefore should have all the rights of citizenship. They should be given the right to own property, to make contracts, to sue, to have guardianship of their children. To guard all these rights, they should vote. She tramped from door to door to drum up interest in her program; but often even the women would greet her with some such remark as: "I'm glad I have a husband to look after me!"

In 1853 Susan Anthony presented to the New York Assembly the first petitions on women's rights ever to be given a legislature. She heard an angry senator denounce her as a menace to society and declare that women had not the intelligence to understand civic affairs. James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New York Herald, loosed a vitriolic attack upon what he called "hybrid creatures masquerading as women," with editorials such as this:

"How did woman first become subject to man, as she now is all over the world? By her nature, her sex, she is and always will be inferior and therefore doomed to subjection. But she is happier than she would be in any other condition, just because it is the law of her nature."

Undaunted, Susan traveled constantly, speaking often to audiences that shouted her down. In one year, 1854, this crinoline-clad whirlwind visited 54 of the 60 counties of New York, organized women's rights clubs in most of them, and spoke in 20 states besides, pleading, persuading, gaining an eloquence that rose triumphant over the insults.

Susan Anthony dressed attractively, usually in gray skirts with blue decorations. Her smooth, oval face seemed to light up as she spoke, while her sparkling brown eyes flashed with the fire of her message. She had wavy blonde hair parted in the middle, and a firm mouth that broke easily into a smile. Many who came to her meetings to heckle remained silent through an hour-long speech, listening intently to the pleasant, forceful voice, carried along by the logic and appeal of her words.

Proposals of marriage came to her by the dozen, mainly from publicity seekers. Susan longed for a home, but she put her crusade first. A wealthy Buffalo bachelor furnished a sleigh for several weeks of winter travel, with a hot brick at her feet. When neither his ardor nor the hot brick won a promise of marriage, he left her one day by the roadside in a snowdrift. Susan walked back to her host's home and with amusement told her story. She took things like that in her stride.

* * *

With bundles of petitions bearing thousands of names, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton appeared before the New York Assembly in 1857. Members announced that the question of women's rights would be given a full report. Encouraged to believe that some legislation would be recommended, Susan invited several of her coworkers to be present. But her quick eye detected an exchange of amused glances among Assembly leaders when the subject was called. A ribald and farcical report was read, declaring that women already had their rights, "since they choose the side of the bed on which to sleep, have the choicest tid-bits to eat, and because of their skirts they are allowed more room than men." With burning cheeks Susan heard the laughter of the legislators.

Many of her friends urged her to give up the fight as hopeless. Her answer was to schedule a meeting in Troy in which she said: "Nothing is hopeless that is right."

She began gathering more petitions, through heat and cold, in dust or mud. Three years later, she again sat in the Assembly gallery, and heard the vote which passed a law to allow married women to control their own property—the first legislative victory of their long crusade.

Shrewdly she tied her cause to other current reforms. She believed strongly in temperance and the abolition of slavery. In her stirring temperance addresses, she argued that women should have protection from excessive drinking as a step toward other freedoms. She also mentioned the fact that P. T. Barnum was a teetotaler. In return, the great showman made discreet references to women's rights. Anti-slavery rallies welcomed Susan and others of the women's movement.

Depending entirely upon gifts of friends and the collections taken at her meetings, Susan had boundless faith that if she did her part, Providence would supply the rest.

Early in 1860 the light-bearer carried her campaign into New York City. This was to be her first big meeting in the metropolis. Wendell Phillips, Lucretia Mott, and others were announced as speakers. With such an array of noted backers, Susan hoped for newspaper publicity to draw a large crowd. She needed a big collection to repay her for the expenses of the meeting and she hoped that there would be enough left for months of work.

There was publicity aplenty—most of it caustic. Susan found the hall packed to the last seat. But joy turned to anxiety. There were those well-known signs of hostility. Ruffians loitered about the entrance, jeering and shouting. Susan sent a friend to appeal to the police. She was told that few policemen could be found, and that those near by grinned, turned their backs and walked away.

* * *

The meeting began. The crowd of rowdies swelled to a mob. Standing in the back and in the aisles, they heckled the speakers. Susan appealed to them to be quiet. They began heckling in chorus. Men in the audience tried to force them back. Fist fights broke out, and soon the hall was in an uproar. Women fainted as men pummeled one another. The audience, realizing there would be no protection from New York's stalwart officers, went home.

Susan sat in her room next day, without money enough to pay her hotel bill or get back to Rochester. If anyone had cause to be utterly discouraged, it was the leader of the women's rights movement at that moment. She dressed in her best and arranged her hair neatly—as she always did when discouragement loomed—and sat in meditation, reading her Bible. There was a knock on the door. It was Wendell Phillips.

"A friend has just given me $1,500 for your use, with $3,500 more to come," he said. The lamp still shone.

The Civil War began, and Susan Anthony found her crusade trampled beneath the feet of marching armies. She continued her speaking trips until hostility gave way to apathy. Then she went to work on the farm of a brother in Kansas. Hoeing in the fields, gathering eggs, milking cows, Susan planned a fresh attack. To those who wrote discouraging letters she answered that a grand opportunity was at hand. The war would free the slaves. Surely the emancipation of women would follow.

The Negro was given citizenship by the 14th Amendment, and Susan launched her campaign to have women declared citizens too. During the five years following the war she traveled over all the Northern states, out to the Pacific Coast and even into several of the states of the sullen South.

Republican politicians drew up the 15th Amendment, allowing citizens to vote regardless of race or color, spurning her plea to include the word "sex." The very men who welcomed her aid in the

(Continued on page 10)

Especially David

By Arthur Youngman

HOMESTEAD AND VEGETATION NEAR ST. CROIX, VIRGIN ISLANDS

THERE'S A UNITED STATES BASE in the Virgin Islands, and ever since the first batch of boys arrived we've watched them come and go. Fine boys they are—upstanding, clean cut, and with a look of business about them. Some of them we've got to know personally, and we've liked them a lot. Especially David.

But before I tell you about David, I'd like to tell you something about our island, for in so many ways it's like all the other West Indies.

To begin with, it's small. It is rimmed with white beaches and rocky headlands. Tall palms dot the countryside and outline the roads which separate and link the various estates. Cattle and sugar are among our principal products.

There are two small towns. The rest of the people live on the estates, either in the "great houses" or in the "Negro villages." Everybody knows or knows of everybody else.

The color scheme ranges from white to black and includes most of the intermediate shades. And each shade is crisscrossed by innumerable lines of cleavage caused by money or family or occupation. Representatives of all the groups attend the balls at Government House and one or the other of our churches. But all other social functions are pretty much limited to the members of one or the other of the many little groups.

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We have little to offer in the way of planned amusements. Only white folks can join either or both of the country clubs. And so far as the Army is concerned the term "white folks" is narrowed down to commissioned officers. Our two movie houses are open three or four times a week; but most of the pictures they show are a year older than those shown at the base. There is one institution that passes locally for a night club. But it is more like a juke box restaurant with a local orchestra in attendance on Thursday and Sunday nights. For the rest, there are occasional public dances to which soldiers are admitted. And that's about all.

Transportation is a real problem. There are a few buses which operate on irregular schedules. Anyone who doesn't own a car or who cannot squeeze into one of the buses must either walk or wait patiently for some kind driver to give him a lift.

That's our island. It's small town. It's insular. There's little planned recreation, and what there is, is planned with the local folks in mind. But it's a wonderful place to live in if you belong. Or if you are resourceful.

Unfortunately, most of the boys at the base do not belong, and seem to have little resourcefulness. The fine enthusiasm which is so evident when they first arrive grows less and less as they find their free time hanging heavily on their hands. The post movie palls. Food at the PX becomes tasteless. Their letters home grow rarer and rarer. The one event they all look forward to is a transfer.

But I started out to tell you about David. Characteristically, the first time he came into my office he was full of a project. The enlisted men's clubroom at the base—or the Day Room, as it is called—looked like a barn. Why couldn't it be fixed up attractively? Comfortable furniture. Bright cretonnes. Reading lamps. A real place for the boys to read, write letters, and rest any time of the day or night.

As David outlined the project his eyes sparkled through his gold-rimmed glasses. His sentences came in short, quick fragments. His enthusiasm was so infectious I knew the Day Room would be done over.

And it was. David made the bookcases himself out of odds and ends of lumber that he begged or borrowed. He converted two GI cots into comfortable divans by doubling up two extra mattresses lengthwise, sewing up the ends and using them for backrests. Then he painted the reading table, the writing desks, and bookcases a rich maroon with a gray trim. And finally he inveigled the women of the local hospital guild into cutting and sewing slips for the couches and chairs and curtains for the windows.

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Most of us when we first come to the island are fascinated by the sea shells. Some of them are like gaily colored jewels—pink, green, amethyst, scarlet, and yellow. Others are pure white and almost translucent. David, too, was fascinated by them.

The white ones he strung on braided green parachute cord. From the others he fashioned a jewel casket. The outside was studded with the gayest of the shells; the inside was lined with a piece of velvet begged from one of the officers' wives. With the box went a note.

"Dear Mom," it read. "After the war is over, I'll get you the emeralds that go with this."

Someone suggested that it might be fun to buy a horse. So David bought Lady Evelyn and thus opened up for himself a host of new and exciting experiences—trips to the beaches, moonlight rides, excursions to parts of the island a car could never reach—and the races.

On one of his rides a friendly native pointed out to him the site of a former Indian village and explained that long before the white man or the Negro arrived in these parts the Red Man had made his home in the islands. Evidences of this Indian occupation are found in pieces of dull red pottery, crude stone implements and occasional polished stone beads.

David seized on this new idea eagerly and spent several afternoons digging. Today he has a first-rate collection of Indian relics.

Somewhere David saw advertised a competition calling for the best one-act play written by an enlisted man about some phase of army life. David had never written a play before, but thought there couldn't be any harm in trying. His entry didn't win first prize; but it was one of those selected to be played in the various Army camps throughout the country.

A sergeant wanted a portrait of himself to send to his girl. In spite of the fact that his previous training and experience had been limited to producing plates for his course in landscape architecture, David volunteered for the job. The result so completely satisfied the sergeant that David began to do a series of heads. His most recent enthusiasm, however, came from the discovery of a pile of discarded cement floor tiles. He surfaces the tiles and covers them with scenes from the near-by estates.

Personally, I think David's greatest hobby is his interest in people. He likes everyone. He expects everyone to like him. And he is rarely disappointed.

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Someone told him that the Administrator's daughter was a clever portraitist. Armed with one of his own efforts, David presented himself to "Miss Helen" and asked for a criticism. Since then the doors of Government House have always swung open to David.

Similarly he heard about Eric and Fritz, who like to plan moonlight rides for their friends; Mrs. Hark, who has an unusually fine collection of Indian relics, and a host of others. To each one David made friendly overtures, and each returned them in friendly fashion.

Last week he called again at the office.

"Well, how about it?" I asked. "Still like our island?"

David threw himself into a chair and grinned. "Like it? You bet I do. Why, honestly, the days aren't long enough for me to do half the things I'd like to do. Say, by the way, you know the chaplain holds his services in the library. Now, last Sunday the thought came to me, why couldn't we fix up part of one of the barracks like a chapel. We could—" and he was off on another project.

Department of Interior Photo, Washington

FOLIAGE OF THE TAMARIND TREE MAKES NATURAL FRAME FOR VIEW OF WESTERN END OF ST. THOMAS

"Handicapped" Manpower

By Roscoe Drummond

YOU'VE HEARD ABOUT the manpower shortage.

The usual explanation is that there is too much work and too few people to do it.

But suppose, right now, you could lay your hands on 50 workers, or 50,000 workers, or any number you needed, who measured up to these qualifications:

1. They stay on the job. Absenteeism is practically nonexistent. Their punctuality, loyalty to their job, and turnover records are better than those of any other group.
2. They have fewer accidents. Their carefulness, alertness, and orderliness are characteristic.
3. They produce. Employers find them superior workmen.
4. They expect no favors. A fair chance is all they ask.

You might be tempted to think that these are fictitious qualifications, that this manpower reserve must be a mirage or it would already be tapped to the bottom of the barrel.

The startling truth is that there are nearly 3,000,000 such workers—productive, capable—not yet employed in war jobs still urgently crying out for hands to turn the wheels.

* * *

At first glance the world would say that these are physically handicapped men and women. But they do not count themselves handicapped. They do not do handicapped work. They do not handicap their employers.

Most of them are capable of doing difficult, complicated tasks skillfully and unfailingly. They are capable of proving that their apparent physical impairments are irrelevant. They are capable of proving that they can turn their handicaps into assets—to themselves and to the war industries of the nation.

How capable? Recently the United States Office of Education asked more than 100 employers, most of them executives of large corporations engaged in the manufacture of war materials, to submit reports showing how their physically handicapped workers compared with their able-bodied workers. The survey dealt with four vital ingredients of wartime—and peacetime—production and the findings were as follows:

Absenteeism—Of the 97 employers who reported on this subject, 53 found it to be less for the handicapped workers, 39 found it to be the same in both groups, and only 5 found more absenteeism among the handicapped.

Labor Turnover—Of the 76 employers who reported, 63 found the turnover rate to be lower among the handicapped, 12 found it to be the same in both groups, and only one found it to be higher among the handicapped.

Accident Rate—Of the 87 who reported on accident rate, 49 found it to be lower among the handicapped, 36 found it to be the same in both groups, and only two found it to be higher among the handicapped.

Productivity—Out of 105 employers, 25 found productivity to be higher among the handicapped, 69 found output to be lower among the physically handicapped workers.

This means that there is an untapped manpower reservoir of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 so-called physically handicapped workers whose capacity to do all manner of industrial and clerical jobs is proved in actual experience to be on the average better and almost invariably as good as that of able-bodied men and women. This proves that such physically handicapped workers are relatively not physically handicapped at all in their faculties and their functions, and that there are unlimited opportunities to use them in work where their apparent handicaps are irrelevant.

The opportunities are much wider than one might suppose at first thought. The United States Civil Service Commission reports that physically handicapped workers have been placed in positions ranging from clerical to unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled positions in heavy Government industries. It is illuminating to look at a few examples:

A large number of blind persons are employed at air fields.

An armless telephone switchboard operator works at a large Government hospital.

A footless truck driver serves at an army air base.

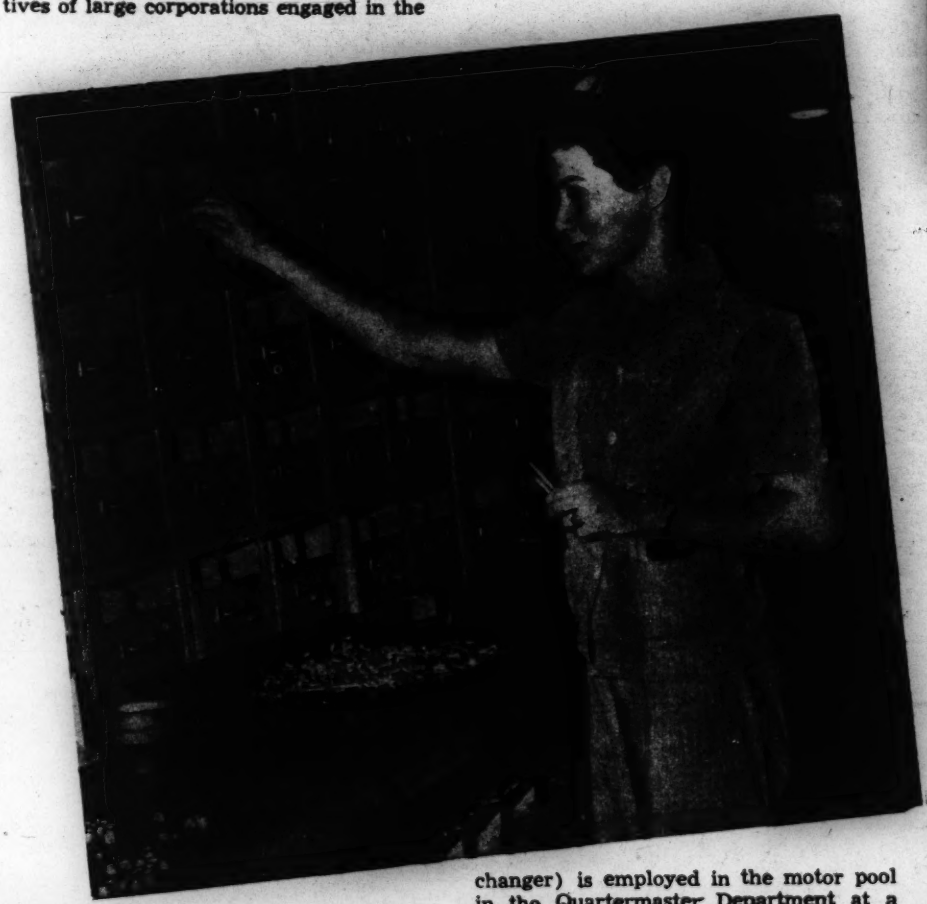
A one-armed auto mechanic (tire changer) is employed in the motor pool in the Quartermaster Department at a Port of Embarkation.

Another physically handicapped worker fashions parts for the smallest radios in the world, used in broadcasting weather conditions from a tiny balloon for Army and Navy fliers.

A blind girl at an Army Air Depot sorts bolts and nuts by touch. She works with unbelievable speed.

A blind radio technician is known as the only man who can repair airplane radios without removing them from the plane. He doesn't need to remove the radios, because he doesn't need to "see" them to do his work.

One of the most skillful at one of the Army's airplane instrument repair shops is a woman who has been deaf and dumb since early childhood. She has proved herself signally adept in disassembling and painting gyro instruments used in blind flying.



U. S. Civil Service Commission Photos, Washington

This Man (Kneeling) Is an Airplane Mechanic in Government Air Depot, Although He Lost an Arm at Early Age. Left: Girl Works With Unbelievable Speed Sorting Bolts and Nuts at Army Air Depot Entirely Unhampered by Blindness

No wonder the Government's Co-ordinating Committee for Placement of the Physically Handicapped in the Federal Service says: "Herein lies one of our best chances of compensating for wartime manpower shortages."

No wonder Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, warns: "We cannot afford to overlook the rich and varied potentialities of the 3,000,000 Americans who happen to be physically handicapped."

Since the Government is still able to place only 1,000 physically handicapped workers a month, this sizable manpower reserve is available to relieve both war industries and civilian-goods industries as soon as more employers realize what is at hand—what they are missing.

* * *

To the question as to whether the physically handicapped have to be given special treatment in their jobs, the Civil Service Commission gives an emphatic no.

"In order to get the maximum use of the skills of a handicapped worker," it says, "you would, in placing him, consider exactly the same qualifications you would consider in placing anyone else. Consider his capacities in relation to the assignment. He is to be thought of as an efficient worker, not as a 'problem' nor as a 'special.'"

Dr. Verne K. Harvey, medical director of the Civil Service Commission, reports that the frequency rate of accidents is considerably lower for physically handicapped workers than for the able-bodied. The physically handicapped had fewer absences per hundred employees, fewer days lost per absence and fewer days lost per employee.

The records show that physically handicapped people, who are intelligently placed in suitable jobs, are the safest workers in the world. Even in the case of the totally blind who have been employed in industry for the past 40 years there has not yet been a major compensable accident in any of the many plants and factories in which they are working. The reason given is that the physically handicapped are more careful to obey safety regulations.

"At a time when our country needs all the services of all the people," Dr. Harvey declares, "physically handicapped persons must be considered qualified for employment because of their abilities, not disqualified because of their disabilities."

* * *

The Civil Service Commission gives this advice on determining the jobs which can be suitably filled by handicapped persons:

"While we use the same methods in placing the disabled and the able-bodied, a greater understanding is needed as to the exact physical requirements of a job to which a disabled worker is to be assigned.

"Very few jobs require all the abilities and faculties of a worker. Therefore, a job survey does not consist in separating jobs according to whether they may or may not be filled by handicapped workers. Rather, it consists in studying the physical activities required by each job, such as walking, climbing, bending, reaching, lifting, carrying, talking, hearing, seeing, etc., together with a study of working conditions of the job, such as lighting, noise, ventilation, dampness, mechanical hazards, temperature. . . .

"When we know the physical activities and working conditions required by the job, we can match the applicant to the job by evaluating his physical capacities to perform the duties of the job. We select the applicant whose physical impairments are irrelevant in so far as the physical requirements of the job are concerned.

"A handicap can be turned into an asset by intelligent placement. In some jobs, workers are often superior because they are handicapped."

Artist in Wood

INP Photos by George Woodruff

THE PATIENCE OF JOB is exemplified by John Wacha of Providence, R. I. One needs only to see one of his wood "paintings" to realize how much of that quality is needed to assemble hundreds of tiny pieces of wood to complete a picture, not to mention the capacity to select the right kind of wood and the correct color. There are over 70 different kinds of wood to select from and they come from all corners of the globe.

Mr. Wacha buys the wood ready sliced to a minute thinness, and with fine-edged knife or thin saw he fashions the desired shapes and fits them expertly together. Some are such tiny slivers he has to use jeweler's tweezers to handle them. In one of his pictures, small flowers less than a half inch in diameter are made up of some 20 little pieces. Each piece is held in place by gummed paper. When the picture is completed, it is entirely covered with this binder-paper, which in the finishing process must be carefully sandpapered until not a trace of it remains. The assembled picture is then mounted on plywood and pressed for at least 36 hours before it is shellacked and waxed and is ready to be framed.

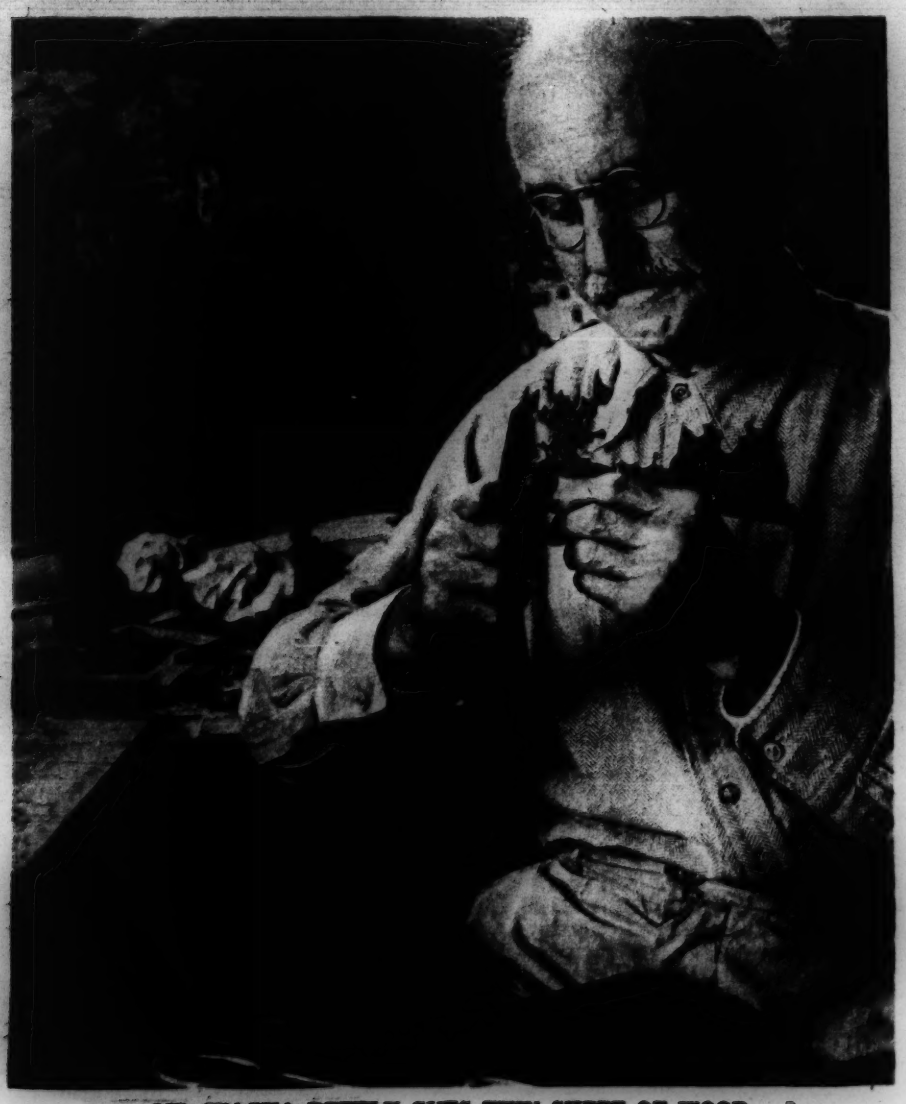
Born in Prague, Bohemia, Mr. Wacha spent his youth in Vienna and from there came to Providence in 1902. He was a jewelry designer by profession, but since his retirement has acquired various hobbies, among which "wood painting" is his favorite.

The accompanying photographs show John Wacha at work and some of his remarkable "paintings" in wood.

ENGLISH CASTLE COPIED FROM DINNER DISH

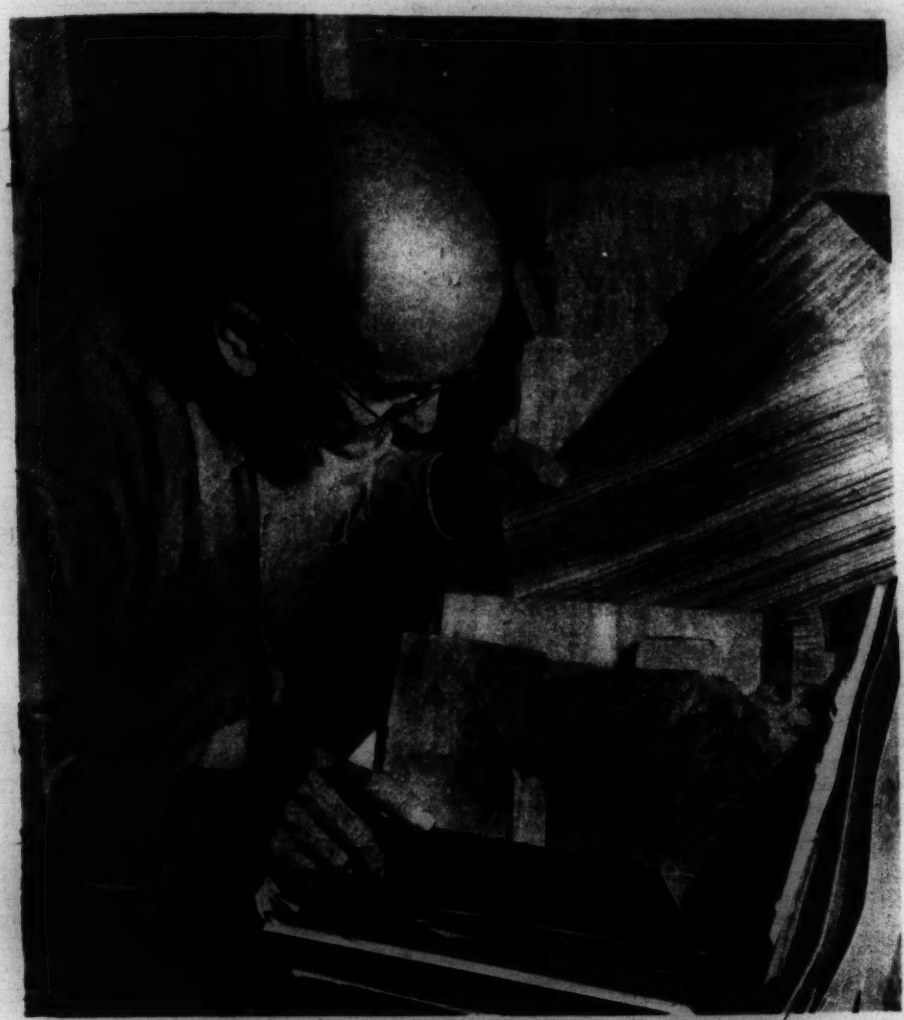
FITTING CUTOUTS TOGETHER ON GUMMED PAPER

"WOOD PAINTING" FORMS COVER OF JEWEL CASE



MR. WACHA DEFTLY CUTS THIN SHEET OF WOOD

RURAL LANDSCAPE EVEN HAS DUCKS IN THE STREAM



MR. WACHA USES OVER 70 KINDS OF WOOD

ARTIST HOLDS WOOD VERSION OF FAMOUS BLUE BOAR INN

INSERTING A HIGHLIGHT

TWO HEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE—FIVE-YEAR-OLD GRANDSON IS AMONG MR. WACHA'S MOST ARDENT ADMIRERS

Among the New Books

Dictionary of Dunces Garnishes Pope Volume—A London Letter

The Dunciad, by Alexander Pope, edited by James Sutherland. London: Methuen. 30s.

LONDON

LATEST VOLUME in Messrs. Methuen's magnificent edition of the poems of Alexander Pope is "The Dunciad," edited by James Sutherland. It fully maintains, and even enhances, the reputation gained by its predecessors. Pope's text is accompanied by a vast apparatus of notes, in every one of which is enshrined some valuable and often entertaining information, so that to run one's eye down the lower half of any page is to embark on a fascinating exploration of the literary garrets of the eighteenth century, to plunge into ancient vivacious quarrels, to pick up odds and ends of curious classical learning, and strange tricks of dress and peculiar habits of speech.

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Nor is this all. To the two long versions of "The Dunciad" which he prints, and the armory of prefaces that precedes them, Mr. Sutherland adds a dictionary of dunces, which he calls a Biographical Appendix. Here are gathered together such facts, judgments, and observations about the people mentioned by Pope as have been crowded out of the notes, which, lavish and spacious as they are, yet have their limits. This Appendix is the overflow of a full mind, the coping stone of a remarkable building.

There are things in Pope which are as familiar as anything in Shakespeare. "To be or not to be" is not better known than "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and "The last and greatest art—the art to blot." Such matters, however, are not in "The Dunciad," whose contribution to the common store of quotations is only in the second rank of familiarity. Even so, it contains such lines as

> Or where the pictures for the page atone,
> And Quarles is saved by beauties not his own;

and

> May you, my Cam and Isis, preach it long,
> The Right Divine of Kings to govern wrong,

which all Cambridge men read with a modest wonder that their Liberal university should be politically coupled with the ancient and Tory mother-university of Oxford.

"The Dunciad" is perhaps the most wounding poem in the English language. Pope spares neither age, sex, religion, nor morals. Bound by the rigid structure of his elaborate verse, he knows no limitations in the range of taste, but varies from the most polite and polished rhymes to a coarseness unbelievable in our more reticent times. It is true that, before he wrote this bitter satire on the literary men of his day, he had been grievously provoked.

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"He had been attacked for being a papist, for being deformed, for being a Tory, for daring to translate Homer, for presuming to meddle with Shakespeare merely to make money, for blasphemy and obscenity, for ingratitude and dishonesty, and disaffection to the government of his country." John Dennis described him as "obscure . . . ambiguous . . . affected . . . temerarious . . . barbarous." Mist's Journal accused him of traducing the memory of his friend Addison. Nor were his enemies satisfied only to attack his moral character. James Moore Smith said that in one of his volumes there were five good lines, and these had been copied.

In "The Dunciad" Pope had his revenge. "This poem," he said, "will rid me of these insects." But, as the editor remarks, it has preserved them like flies in Pope's amber. And, like flies, they proved troublesome. "On the Day the Book was first vended, a Crowd of Authors besieg'd the Shop; Entreaties, Advices, Threats of Law, and Battery, nay cries of Treason were all employ'd to hinder the coming out of the 'Dunciad.': On the other Side, the Booksellers and Hawkers made as great efforts to procure it." But Pope was not to be intimidated. In spite of threats, he continued to walk out alone, though for some time he carried pistols with him.

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Most of the people he ridiculed were ridiculous. But now and again private spleen or gross misjudgment caused him to include in his gallery of dunces men of the highest abilities. Such a one was Bentley, of whose editing of Milton and classical researches he wrote:

> Thy mighty Scholiast, whose unweary'd pains
> Made Horace dull, and humbled Milton's strains.
> Turn what they will to Verse, their toil is vain,
> Critics like me shall make it Prose again.
> Roman and Greek Grammarians! know your Better:
> Author of something yet more great than Letter;
> While tow'ring o'er your Alphabet, like Saul,
> Stands our Digamma, and o'er-tops them all.
> 'Tis true, on Words is still our whole debate,
> Disputes of Me or Te, of aut or at,
> To sound or sink in cano, O or A,
> Or give up Cicero to C or K.

This is how Pope treats Bentley, the most profound scholar that ever came out of Cambridge, whom Housman, himself as learned as Porson, considered the topmost pinnacle of classical erudition. But Pope was not a man to let a mere matter of justice interfere with a biting verse.

HAROLD HOBSON

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Fighting Ships Reviewed in Print

Jane's Fighting Ships, 1942, edited by Francis E. McMurtrie. New York: Macmillan. $19.

THE FORTY-SIXTH EDITION of Jane has made its appearance, having been printed in the United States, as was the last previous issue. Owing to restrictions imposed by war conditions, this one is designated as the 1942 edition, although it is dated June, 1943. In order to regain an even keel, Jane, after the war, will have to bring out two editions during one calendar year, or else hyphenate two years into one issue.

The present issue follows the general form of the past several years, and is of practically the same size as the 1941 edition. Gathering the information necessary for the compilation of a work of this character under the conditions imposed by today's worldwide war entails many handicaps. With both the Allies and their enemies withholding information for strategical reasons, it is surprising how much authentic information has been obtained for publication, especially photographs of newly completed ships. The editor says that despite the difficulty of obtaining reliable information, the amount of fresh material incorporated in the present edition is greater than in any other issue published since 1939.

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This edition carries what amounts to a dedication to the doughty British cruiser Exeter, one of the trio of ships that subdued the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee so handily that the other ships of this overrated class have since refrained from venturing far from port. The Exeter later went down in the Java Sea under the guns of a greatly superior Japanese force.

As has been customary for many years, a separate section is provided for each navy, prefaced with explanatory notes concerning uniforms, personnel, designations of rank, ordnance data, and other details.

Then follows as complete a description as can be obtained of every pertinent naval unit involved. Photographs are provided in most cases, as well as all available information concerning displacement, dimensions, armor, armament, machinery, speed, when and where built, complement, and other relevant particulars. Sketch plans show the locations of armor and armament.

Fronting the British section are diagrams showing the principal features of H. M. S. King George V and a modern destroyer. The accompanying keys provide indexes which designate salient features. A tabulation of existing British ships shows the number of times a name has been borne and when it first came into use. Among the most frequently used names is Swan, which has been carried by 24 ships since the first Swan was so designated in 1420.

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One of the oldest ships, if not the oldest, appearing in this book is Chile's Huascar, which was built in 1865 and captured from Peru in 1879.

Some idea of the trend in air defense measures can be gathered from the statement that the machine-gun battery of the U. S. S. Saratoga, an aircraft carrier, has been increased from the original eight guns to over 100. This number, too, is probably an underestimate.

One section of the book is devoted to a tabulation of all man-of-war known to have been lost either by accident or through enemy action. This listing is carried up to May, 1943, describes the ships by name and type, and gives the known details connected with the losses. As might be expected, the list is long.

The usefulness of this book could be increased by adding a section containing a list of all known new construction in progress, with estimated dates of completion.

F. L. O.

Gospels Made Into Biography

The One Story: The Life of Christ, arranged from The Four Gospels by Manuel Komroff. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

IT IS RECORDED that shortly before his passing, Sir Walter Scott whispered to his friend and biographer, John Gibson Lockhart, "Read to me from the Book." Somewhat puzzled, Lockhart inquired, "Which book?" whereupon there came the swift response, "Need you ask? there is but One." The One Book which the great novelist had in mind was, of course, the Bible.

In the volume now under consideration, another noted novelist, Manuel Komroff, shows how deeply impressed he has been by the One Book; indeed, he has selected from it its central portion, the record of the life and work of Christ Jesus, which he aptly terms "The One Story." That Mr. Komroff has long had an abiding interest in the Bible, and particularly in the Gospels, is evidenced by the subject matter of several of his books, notably "In the Years of Our Lord," a vivid and indeed enthralling historical novel dealing with the period of the Master's ministry, a novel which we reviewed in these columns. (Weekly Magazine Section, May 29, 1942.)

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In distinction from "In the Years of Our Lord," "The One Story" is not a novel, but simply a careful selection from the arrangement of the very words of our familiar Authorized Version. Hence its novelty lies not in its content, but rather in its form.

Mr. Komroff's work has certain distinct and obvious advantages. Too many readers of the Gospels are inclined to view them as composed of a multitude of separate incidents and statements, either forgetting, or failing to realize, that there is a definite sense of continuity and unfoldment in the record and that its parts are portions of one harmonious whole. In short, the fact that there are four brief biographical sketches of Jesus's life which we call Gospels often diverts the student's attention from the unity and continuity of that life. Mr. Komroff goes far toward remedying this mistaken approach, presenting a connected narrative of the Master's career by piecing together portions from the Gospels.

As is well known, there are many instances in which two, three, or even all four gospels report the same incident. Bearing this in mind, Mr. Komroff has selected "the best and fullest account of each event . . . without the change of a single word." These events are set forth in logical order under such chapter headings as Birth and Boyhood, Manhood and Ministry; and both arrangements and print are excellent.

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However, "The One Story" is subject to the criticism which must needs be faced by any such selection of parts of the Gospels, however skillfully made. A number of significant and familiar phrases and passages are left out, because of their similarity to others which are included. For example, the Johannine account of Jesus's walking on the water (John 6:15-21), which tells of the distance of the boat from shore, and of how it "immediately" reached land, when the disciples "willingly received him," is omitted. Despite this limitation, which, in the circumstances, is perhaps unavoidable, Mr. Komroff's presentation of "The One Story" merits high praise.

T. L. L.

Newest venture of the Modern Library is into the field of illustrated books, each boxed, to sell at $1.50. The first five are ready. Five more will be published on March 25, and a third set of five on June 25. Those now available are the King James Version of the Bible, illustrated by Fritz Kredel; "The Brothers Karamazov," illustrated by William Sharp; "The Wisdom of Confucius," edited by Lin Yutang, illustrated by Jeanyee Wong; "The Pickwick Papers," illustrated by Donald McKay, and "The History of Tom Jones," illustrated by Warren Chappell.

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A Shelf of Books on the Problems of the Far East

Battle Hymn of China, by Agnes Smedley. New York: Knopf. $3.50.
A Short History of Chinese Civilization, by Tsui Chi. New York: Putnams. $4.
The Chiangs of China, by Elmer T. Clark. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury. $1.
My Life in China, 1926-1941, by Hallett Abend. New York: Harcourt Brace. $3.
Asia Unbound, by Sydney Greenbie. New York: Appleton-Century. $3.
Free China's New Deal, by Hubert Freyn. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.
China's Struggle for Railroad Development, by Chang Kia-ngau. New York: John Day. $5.
Japan Fights for Asia, by John Goette. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.

AGNES SMEDLEY's new book on China is angry and bitter. Not for her the impartial, detached view. She is violently partisan. During her 12 years in China her heart has been seared by the cruelty and the suffering she has witnessed, and even experienced. For she has spent much of her time among the poorest peasants, and has passed months with the troops at the front.

Her bitterness is directed against the exploiters of China, whether Japanese, Western, or Chinese. She blames Japan for her aggression, British, French, and American businessmen for their greed, and Chinese industrialists and officials no less for their selfishness and indifference.

Miss Smedley is coolly polite about Chiang Kai-shek, but warmly denunciatory of some of the elements of his government. Her faith is in the Chinese people, and particularly in those in the territories controlled by the Communist-led Eighth and Fourth Route armies, where she declares she found more real democracy than elsewhere in the country.

In this connection it is interesting to note the testimony of Tsui Chi, author of "A Short History of Chinese Civilization." Miss Smedley, though not a member of the Communist Party, is clearly a fellow-traveler. Tsui Chi is not, and yet he writes in connection with the Sian Incident, when Chiang Kai-shek was kidnaped by the Young Marshal, Chang Hsueh-liang, that the Young Marshal's followers, who had been sent out to exterminate the Communists, found that the Reds "were not the murderous bandits they had been led to believe, but people with a sane, intelligent outlook, who appeared to put the interests of China before personal conquests."

Mr. Tsui has done an extraordinary job in compressing the long history of China from prehistoric days to the present into a book of less than 400 pages, including three appendixes and an index.

The Sian Incident is again referred to in Mr. Clark's "The Chiangs of China," a sympathetic biography by the editorial secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After telling of Mme. Chiang's Christian education and of her husband's conversion, he quotes the Generalissimo's words:

"I have been a Christian for nearly 10 years and during that time I have been a constant reader of the Bible. Never before has this sacred book been so interesting to me as during my two weeks' captivity in Sian. . . . I found myself placed under detention without having a single earthly belonging. From my captors I asked but one thing, a copy of the Bible. In my solitude I had ample opportunity for reading and meditation. The greatness and love of Christ burst upon me with new inspiration, increasing my strength to struggle against evil, to overcome temptation and to uphold righteousness. . . .

"Following the settlement of the Sian affair, the rebels, knowing their unwise and treasonable actions, were naturally afraid. Remembering that Christ enjoined us to forgive those who sin against us until 70 times seven, and upon their repentance, I felt that they should be allowed to start life anew! At the same time I was greatly humbled that my own faith had not been of such quality as to influence my followers and to restrain them."

Mr. Abend spent 15 years in the Far East, most of the time as correspondent of the New York Times. The greater part of his book deals with his private wars with the Chinese and the Japanese Governments, both of which at various times tried to expel him. This record of his newspaper career is interesting and sometimes thrilling reading, but the more important part of the book is the final section, in which Mr. Abend records the sorry story of the events leading up to the war, and outlines the complexities of the after-war settlement in the Far East. These pages are illuminating and stimulating.

"Asia Unbound" is a serious, well-informed and well-organized study of "a Pattern for Freedom in the Far East." Mr. Greenbie, author of many books and sometime correspondent for various publications, including this newspaper, has an objective eye and a cool style. He, too, has a concluding chapter in which he outlines the problems that will face us in that part of the world after victory. Somewhat more hopeful than Mr. Abend, he declares that we "have a right, we have a solemn duty, to see to it that the lands we fight to free shall never again be put under the lash of evil and of error."

Mr. Freyn gives us an economist's study of China's natural resources and industrial development. It is a useful and scholarly book, designed more for specialists than for the general reader. Mr. Chang Kia-Ngau, one-time Minister of Railways and Minister of Communications in the Chinese Government, performs a similar service for China's railways.

Mr. Goette has lived for 20 years in the Far East, five of them as representative of International News Service with the Japanese Army in China. His book contains individual observations of the Japanese operations, and warnings of the nature of the enemy.

L. A. S.

Report on the Aleutians

Bridge of Victory, by Howard Handleman. New York: Random House. $2.

IN ITS ESSENCE, war is a personal affair — terribly, heroically personal sometimes. Howard Handleman, a capable press association reporter, saw and has reported the reconquest of the Aleutians in the same close-up, personal terms that he would use in reporting a spectacular court trial, a first night at the opera, a championship prize fight.

All the men within reach of his eye, as he went first to Attu and then to Kiska, were actors in the historic news drama he was present to record. All statements and remarks uttered by these men became the dialogue in his drama. "Get full name, rating, and home address," is part of the modern technique of war correspondence for some of the press associations. Almost no man or officer moves in the 270 pages of Handleman's history of the Aleutians campaign unless his name and the name of his home town are given. Due to the rapid action of the movement of thousands of men, some moved into and out of his chronicle without being identified, but these were few.

The point this procedure raises is important: If another correspondent had been stationed at other points during the action, had seen and talked with other soldiers and other commanding officers, his history of the reconquest of the Aleutians would have been almost entirely different. Equally true; almost totally different.

The close-up, personal report of so vast an expedition makes interesting reading, to be sure, but it is much like holding a mirror up to a mob scene. The result is somewhat incoherent—a series of sounds and motions seemingly little related, arriving at the final effect of reconquest rather by chance than by design. The close-up reporter, engrossed always with photographic details, is bound to let some of the over-all and more important aspects of an important situation escape him.

"Bridge to Victory" is, as its publishers indicate, a "report," even a "Triple-A report." Still, just a report. It might have been more had the reporter not been tied so tightly to the process of getting names, names, names, for distribution over his press association wires to make more interesting daily news reading in the home towns mentioned. Even so, and because it is pungent and earthy, it doubtless will be a best-selling "report."

This reviewer again records his protest against obscenity, even indicated by dashes, written into otherwise sound books in the name of realism, and published by otherwise reputable publishers in the name of goodness knows what.

R. L. B.

The Book Window

Long, Long Ago, by Alexander Woollcott (Viking, $2.75), is an anthology of the author's enthusiasm for books, neighbors, curiosities of thought and action, and whatever fits into the comic or the anecdotal frame. The writing belongs, fair to remark, to the sentimental and sensational school that traces down from Edgar Allan Poe. While the narrations read, of necessity, in the past tense and deal mostly with closed incidents, such as "classic" murder cases, much of the material instead of being of long ago is but of yesterday. Holding over in time, however, and even looking ahead, are certain diversions in criticism, such a one being a brilliant three-page study of Jane Austen.

The Leaning Wind, by Clifford Gessler (Appleton Century, $3), is a lively chronicle of the author's adventures as he skipped from island to island of the South Pacific in a stout Oriental craft called appropriately the Islander. The long voyage, made before the war, included among the ports of call such romantic islands as Tahiti, Pitcairn, Henderson, and Fanning.

Bookmen's Holiday, edited by Deoch Fulton; Notes and Studies in Tribute to Harry Miller Lydenberg (New York Public Library, $5), a big book contributed to by many writers of the expert and the learned sort, is rich in out-of-the-rut information and opinion that must particularly interest librarians and students of belles-lettres. Odd and captivating the three dozen studies all are. To mention examples—a biography of Richard Franck, contemporary of Walton, the Angler, by Charles E. Goodspeed; a sketch of John Solomon Rarey, the Great American Horse Tamer, by Robert W. Henderson, and an essay on Ephemeral Library Material, by Alexander J. Wall.

Twenty-five Short Stories by Stephen Vincent Benét (Garden City Publishing Company, $1.49). Includes "The Devil and Daniel Webster," and contains William Rose Benét's "My Brother Steve" as an Introduction.

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HAMILTON

At The Principia Upper (High) School, athletics now take on an added importance. Football and other body-contact games are strongly recommended by the War Dept. for all young men who will soon enter the Service . . . every boy who likes to play football—whatever his age or weight—gets his opportunity at Principia. Upper School boys compete in the A. B. C. League, comprised of three private schools of high standing, besides The Principia . . . Second Semester begins January 12th.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of the Upper (High) School

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 — Saint Louis, Missouri — Continental

Senior College — Junior College — Upper School — Lower School

. . She Blazed the Trail . .

(Continued from Page 3)

anti-slavery fight now mocked her. In the postwar reaction, idealism seemed dead. Horace Greeley turned against her, reminding the women that if they became citizens they would have to bear arms. "I would fight as you did in the recent war—with a goose-quill pen!" Susan retorted.

Confronted in his office by Miss Anthony and several others of the reformers, Senator Sumner of Massachusetts put the matter bluntly: "We know how the Negro will vote, but are not so sure of the women." Susan stood before him with blazing eyes. "Women want the freedom of citizenship. Our votes will never be for sale!" she said. Beaten by the leaders she hoped would rally to her crusade, Susan issued a letter to her workers: "There seems to be nothing to do but to press on."

And press on they did. Susan made a speaking trip to the Pacific Coast. In May, 1869, she was back in New York to help organize the National Woman Suffrage Association. Delegates came from 19 states. With a committee of women from this association to accompany her, Susan Anthony presented petitions for a woman-suffrage amendment to committees in every Congress that met during the remainder of her life.

Late in 1869, astounding news came from Wyoming. The first territorial legislature had met and granted women the right to vote. Susan had spoken at Cheyenne to an audience of prospectors and cowboys. Some of the legislators remembered her appealing speech, and approved of women's rights. Others voted for the bill as a joke, confident the Governor would pay no attention to it. The Governor signed the measure, congratulating the lawmakers that Wyoming was the first territory or state in the whole world to grant full suffrage to women.

The Quaker crusader was not above using Barnum-like methods to advance her cause. On election day in 1872 she appeared at a polling place in Rochester, with several other women, and demanded ballots, under the 14th Amendment. The clerks allowed the ladies to cast their votes. Miss Anthony was arrested and jailed. As she expected, the news caused a sensation. The Brooklyn Union declared: "These dreadful women will probably be brought into court to answer for their crimes, and be made an example of."

Out on bail, Susan traveled night and day, increasingly admired for her spunk, lecturing on the subject, "Is it a crime for a United States citizen to vote?" At the trial, Judge Ward Hunt produced a long decision written before he came to court and fined Miss Anthony $100. Defiantly she gave him her own opinion: "Your honor, I shall never pay a dollar of this unjust penalty. Your man-made laws tax, fine, imprison and hang women, while they deny them the right of representation in the government. I shall earnestly continue to urge all women to the practical recognition of the old Revolutionary maxim, that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God." Afraid to make more a martyr of her, the judge released her. Commented Elizabeth Stanton: "You stir up Susan, and you stir up the world."

Zealous as she was for converts, Susan Anthony allowed no selfish interest to fatten at the expense of her crusade. Offered a huge sum by a patent medicine company to indorse their product, she said, "But, gentlemen, my health is perfect." George Francis Train, an eccentric millionaire, backed her in the publication of a magazine which she called The Revolution, with the motto, "Women, their rights and nothing less; men, their rights and nothing more." Train insisted that she print long vacuous discourses designed to further his political ambitions. Susan refused and he stopped paying the bills, leaving her $10,000 in debt. Susan announced that every cent would be paid. It was—bit by bit, out of her lecture receipts, over a period of 20 years.

* * *

By 1882 there was a woman's rights association in every state and territory. Slowly the tide turned in her favor. One by one the many reforms were adopted which made up Miss Anthony's program of emancipation of women. Inventions brought freedom from much of the drudgery of household tasks. The typewriter brought women into offices and industries. Co-education spread, and high schools replaced the "female academies." Women students trooped to the colleges. Eagerly more women entered the professions.

Members of Congress received the inevitable petitions with greater respect. Legislatures began granting property rights and removing legal restrictions. In 1887 Kansas gave women the right to vote in municipal elections. That proved the entering wedge for similar action in several states. Colorado, Utah and Idaho granted full suffrage.

Susan's hair turned snowy white, but until the end she stood erect, spoke with the old fire and never missed a chance to extend the campaign. A great banquet was arranged in Washington in honor of her 70th birthday. Susan arrived an hour late. "I was talking to several Congressmen," she explained to her cheering admirers. By 1900, she had taken her crusade in person to every state and territory and into several foreign lands. In England, she had spoken to packed audiences, had tea with Queen Victoria. The fire of her crusade began its spread over Europe. For five years longer she kept two stenographers busy with her speeches and writings. She planned the campaign which raised a million dollars to continue the fight into the new century. Informed that the University of Rochester needed $50,000 to make the school co-educational, the octogenarian crusader set out on foot and in one afternoon collected $8,000. In a few days the amount was in and the doors were opened to women.

In 1904 Susan attended the first International Council of Women, in Berlin, the heroine of women from all over the world. She hastened back to Washington and talked Theodore Roosevelt into a guarded endorsement of woman suffrage.

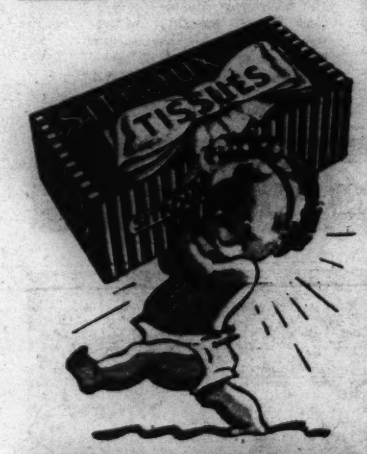
She addressed her last convention in Baltimore in 1906. The audience rose and gave the silver-crowned woman an ovation. Men and women wept unashamedly as she related her early struggles for the cause.

Serenely she passed on that same year. But the crusade she had carried on so long continued, and a decade later the first World War gave it added momentum. Women took the places of men in offices, shops and fields. President Wilson announced for woman suffrage, and in 1916 both political parties indorsed the cause. In 1920, the suffrage amendment was ratified.

Over much of the world, women have seen the fulfillment of many of this torch-bearer's hopes for their freedom. In her own land, the program is nearly complete. Several state assemblies of 1943 passed acts permitting jury service and otherwise rounding out full citizenship rights for women.

* * *

It is certain that if Susan Anthony were here today, she would be astonished at how completely her dreams have come true. But she would still be crusading, for progress was to her a path that had no end. Surely she would want women to accomplish one more big task of her hopes and dreams—to stand shoulder to shoulder with their men in replacing war with international co-operation and world peace. And surely she would urge them, as so often she urged her associates in the struggle for women's rights, never to be discouraged at how slowly progress is made. She would say: "There seems to be nothing to do but to press on."



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Swiss War Dogs

THE VALUE OF DOGS on the battlefront has been recognized for centuries. Even under the ruins of Babylon a relief was found depicting warriors with their canine auxiliaries. Dogs played an important rôle in World War I and are considered of still greater importance in the present conflict. Their particular qualities, which include a fine sense of smell, a rare gift of orientation, intelligence, and considerable physical resistance, lend themselves admirably for military purposes.

TRAINERS SPEAK GENTLY—THE DOGS OBEY

In Switzerland the dispatch dog continues to be a valuable assistant, for a dog of this type will carry out the task assigned to him regardless of any obstacles and heavy enemy firing. Dispatch dogs do not work alone but invariably with one and sometimes two companions.

There are two methods by which dispatch dogs perform their duty. The first takes advantage of the animal's memory of locations. To begin with, the trainer accompanies the team of dogs over the stipulated terrain which they later have to cover by themselves. The dogs automatically memorize the peculiarities of the road and later are perfectly able to find their way alone.

The second method takes advantage of the dog's keen sense of smell. This time the trainer proceeds alone from one dispatch point to the other. He does not take the dogs along but carries with him a sprinkling can from which he lets a strong smelling and slowly evaporating liquid drip on the ground he covers. The trace he leaves behind guides the dogs over the respective course.

Avalanche dogs have lately come to the fore with wonderful rescues to their credit. These capable assistants of the avalanche detachment of Swiss Alpine troops are of the police dog breed and are trained to find in a few minutes the location of a person buried by an avalanche.

Breeds preferred for service in the Swiss Army are the German Shepherds, Dobermans, "Appenzell-Sennen" dogs and Newfoundlands. All these breeds are appreciated for their intelligence, resistance, courage and speed. Polar dogs, which have since 1912 been successfully used and bred by the Jungfrau railway, are proving useful for transporting food and supplies to soldiers stationed in high Alpine regions.

The first camp for the training of Army dogs was established near St. Maurice in the Rhone Valley in 1924. Results were satisfactory from the beginning, so that the work has been continued and expanded ever since. The introductory course lasts four weeks and is at the same time a test for the suitability of the officers and soldiers volunteering as dog leaders. Upon completion of the course each man assumes the responsibility to continue with the training of the dog or dogs in his care, also to provide their board.

So high is the value of dogs now rated in Switzerland, that upon mobilization in 1939 each Swiss Army unit was given a so-called "war dog detachment."

"Three Strawberry Sodas at Five-Minute Intervals, Please"

"CHRISTMAS DAY in the morning." Thus sang the poet, light of step, the sun in his voice. There is reason to be thankful this Christmas, even though we do not have peace—as the armchair strategists promised—and even though we do have a big job still on our hands. For we have made notable advances on all fronts. The dark clouds we see only in retrospect. The outlook is full of promise. Let us not therefore, by the near view, blur our vision of the message of peace which Longfellow sang:

I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old, familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good-will to men.

It is a common mistake to speak of the pattern of the times as if it were something new, something of the moment. Actually the origin of that pattern may lie deep in the past, as in the case of freedom for women. One cannot read the story of Susan B. Anthony, which we print in this issue, without realizing the great debt the world owes to this torch-bearer of freedom, for the part she played in that struggle. Stanch, unwavering, resolute, she crusaded untiringly in the latter half of the nineteenth century in the cause of women's rights. No other woman in history, it is said, has spoken from more public platforms than she did.

Can you imagine what it is like to be stationed at a United States base on an island in the Caribbean Sea, remote from the stir and excitement of the city, thrown back upon yourself for diversion? Either of two things is likely to happen: you apply for a transfer, or you draw upon your own resources for entertainment. What did David do? It matters not who David was; it's what he did that counts. ARTHUR YOUNGMAN, who is a resident of the Virgin Islands, tells you just what David did, and thereby hangs a tale.

The idea of producing landscapes, seascapes, and figure pictures by making use of the wide variety of grain and natural color in wood is not new. It is an art which was in vogue several decades ago, and presumably, with war restrictions, still flourishes. It is carried on today in Rhode Island. The double-page illustrations show John Wacha, an exponent of this art in Providence, at work in his studio.

DEREK PATMORE, who interviews for us Emir Feisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, served as correspondent for this paper in Turkey before he returned to London recently. He has a wide knowledge of the Middle East, based upon actual experience.

It is interesting to learn through ROSCOE DRUMMOND's article that the handicapped worker is not to be regarded by the Civil Service Commission as a "problem" or a "special" but as an efficient worker. "The records show," he says, "that physically handicapped people, who are intelligently placed in suitable jobs, are the safest workers in the world."

W. W. C.

Letters: *"A Freezing Outfit in Every Home?"*

Nov. 11, 1943
Editor, Weekly Magazine Section,
The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Massachusetts:

I read with interest your article in the Weekly Magazine Section entitled "A Freezing Outfit in Every Home?"

I regret that one or two points made in this article are incorrect. I note that the author chooses to disregard one of the essential rules for freezing vegetables—that of scalding or precooking them before they are frozen. In many experimental tests that we have carried on in our institution, we have found that the scalding procedure can never be omitted in vegetables. The author states that the reason for scalding is to prevent decay or botulism. This also is incorrect. Decay and botulism are prevented by below-freezing temperature. Scalding the vegetables will not prevent the development of botulism in frozen products subsequently thawed out and cooked. The reason for scalding is to inactivate or stop enzyme action. If not done and done properly, enzyme action causes off-flavors, off-color, and a very disagreeable product even in freezing storage.

Another point in the article made by Mrs. Taylor is that fruits are never put in syrup, just sprinkled with sugar. Peaches, apricots, and nectarines should always be packed in a rather heavy syrup. Berry fruits, on the other hand, can be packed in dry sugar but require more than a sprinkling of sugar to maintain good quality and flavor. Berry fruits require a 3-1 or 4-1 proportion of fruit to sugar, a rather high concentration, but not as high as used in canning and preserve-making.

The author further admits that she was unsuccessful in freezing eggs and that the yolks refused to unfreeze, etc. I might say that if she had followed the rules set up for freezing eggs in refrigerated locker plants or home freezers, she would not have had this difficulty. Frozen eggs require corn syrup, salt or sugar in low proportion in order to prevent gumminess in the frozen product.

The article has some fine points and makes interesting reading, but I regret, as I have said before, that some misinformation has been given.

H. H. PLAGGE,
Pomology Subsection
Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

"THIS NEXT ONE WON'T BE SO DIFFICULT, JOHN"

On the Beam . . . . . .

Never Commonplace

Every rehearsal is like a concert to me, and every concert like a debut.—ARTURO TOSCANINI.

Japanese Utopia

The Japanese solves his economic problems by pretending he doesn't have any.—HELEN MEARS.

Evolution of Travel

The history of transportation has been a continuing battle against monopoly controls.—HENRY A. WALLACE.

Plant Good Seed Only

The roots from which economic disorders grow are the same roots from which wars spring.—MARGARET HICKEY.

Objectives Unlimited

The objectives of a nation are not marked by a dot in time; they are continuous and developing.—HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG.

Learning by Working

As in most of the difficult and complex things in life, nations will learn to work together only by actually working together.—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

One Foundation

If we are to build a civilization that will survive, there is only one foundation possible—and that is the Christian way of brotherhood.—FRANCIS B. SAYRE.

Intellectual Bankruptcy

Starvation in the midst of plenty is not a paradox. It is a declaration of moral and intellectual bankruptcy. — ARCHIBALD MACLEISH.

New Leadership Developing

Within the various occupied countries, underground movements have produced leaders who will continue to play dominant rôles following liberation of their nations.—WINIFRED N. HADSEL.

Definition of Democracy

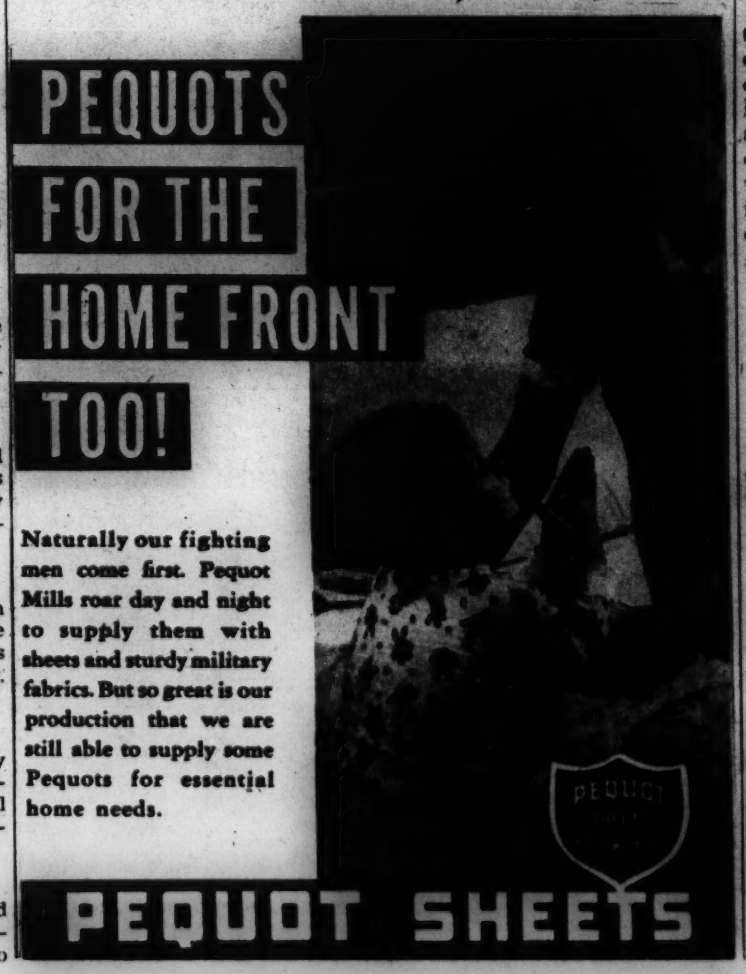
Democracy is rule of and by free men who show their right to freedom by recognizing this right in others.—CHARLES HARTSHORNE, University of Chicago.

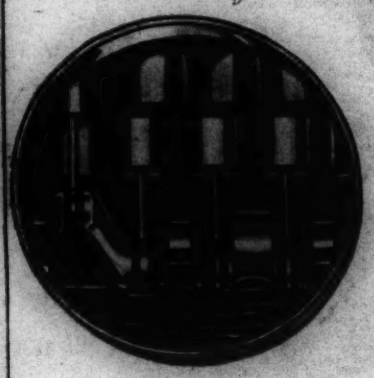
Six Datelines

In one section of India is a newspaper that bears six different datelines for the six different calendars relied upon by the six different racial groups who subscribe to the publication.—EMERSON BREWER, Editor, World Calendar Association, Inc.

Incentives to Greatness

If we should ever lose in this country our right to believe that every young man has the chance to become President of the country someday, or to become the head of a big business organization, or to earn a million dollars, we lose something which has helped to make this country great.—HERMAN W. STEINKRAUS.





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